

Herbert Skates  
A Nonconformist Liberator

THE

# Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, NO. 248.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1850.

PRICE 6d.

## PEACE CONGRESS, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

THE Delegates and Visitors to the above CONGRESS are respectfully reminded that the Special Train will leave the South Eastern Station, London Bridge, on MONDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, AUGUST 19th, at FOUR O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

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19, New Broad-street, August 13, 1850.

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Signed by     JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.  
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HENRY GOODMAN.  
WILLIAM PEARSE.  
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 21st, 1848."

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL X.—NEW SERIES, NO. 248.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1850.

[PRICE 6d.

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## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE MULTITUDINOUS CATSPAWE.

PARLIAMENT is just about to separate, and the question naturally presents itself—What has been the character of its proceedings for the session? We shall pass in review its political conduct elsewhere. We propose in this place to examine only those of its doings which relate to ecclesiastical affairs. We fear we shall be compelled, by the view we take of the facts before us, to pronounce a strongly condemnatory opinion both of the head and heart of our legislative body.

Strictly speaking, we believe the House of Commons to be totally innocent of anything deserving to be described as an ecclesiastical policy. Individually, and distinct from all objects of a merely party character, the members of the House, we imagine, would not be found very anxious to give additional strength to the priestly power. Most of them must have lamented the obstructions both to social and political improvement, which the ruling authority in the Church too uniformly creates and sustains. Probably, there are but few of them whose private conversation in regard to the Establishment would correspond with their speeches or their votes. It is very far, we have reason to suppose, from being their deliberate intention to place the civil government of this empire under the controlling dictation of sacerdotal domination. They have no wish to see the Crown succumbing to the Mitre, and would, we think, resent with indignation any overt act having for its object the exaltation of the clergy to supreme influence in the management of the commonwealth. What they do, and what they refuse to do, in regard to ecclesiastical questions, is done, or refused to be done, on considerations of the narrowest kind, and without a glance at ultimate consequences. Each separate decision is determined by motives which apply to it alone, and to the immediate party ends which may be promoted by it. They seem, when read by the light of the speeches which precede them, to be merely isolated shreds and patches of legislation, having no designed coherence, and embodying no important conception, whether good or evil. So far as the people's House is concerned, we have a notion that it must be held guiltless of any foregone purpose to place the liberties of their country under the feet of ecclesiastical arrogance. We can hardly imagine a design so humiliating to the character of Great Britain, or so subversive of human progress, to be seriously entertained by any considerable body of English gentlemen, and much less by the British House of Commons.

Nevertheless, it is a curious fact, that legislation has run precisely in that channel, of late, which priestly power might well be supposed to have marked out for it. Putting together all the separate proceedings of Parliament which relate to the Established Church, one cannot but discern that they all bear upon them an impress of the same character, and that that character is *Church ascendancy*. This act may seem trivial—that may appear to have originated in mere accident—

here, legislation may be regarded as the result of passing and urgent circumstances—there, it may be supposed to have been brought about by some private interest—but it is remarkable how closely it all dovetails together, and how every step taken by Parliament is sure to be in the direction approved by ecclesiastics. Behind what one, at first sight, would judge to be a chaos, it is clear to us that there is a *mind at work*—that Parliament is, by slow degrees, and unwittingly, giving expression to determinations arrived at by some priestly conclave—that if it is without any well-defined ecclesiastical policy, the influence that guides it is not. We believe that the House of Commons is becoming a cat's-paw in the hands of aspiring Churchmen, and that, stone by stone, it is building up again, with alarming rapidity, that sacerdotal despotism which it cost our forefathers so much suffering and blood to overthrow.

The true state of the case we apprehend to be this—Lord John Russell has once felt the serious hostility of the Church, and the administration of which he was a prominent member fell before it. "The burnt child dreads the fire." Lord John is above all things anxious to conciliate his once too formidable foe. He has no decided ecclesiastical sympathies of his own, at least not such as would favour Church ascendancy. But he is pliant, because he conceives himself to be dependent. His Government, therefore, is at the mercy of those who preside over the destinies of the State Church. They, on the other hand, feel the necessity of submitting patiently to some rebuffs, and of advancing stealthily to their ultimate object. Seldom, therefore, does their real design appear upon the face of their legislative projects. But they may be regarded as the actual rulers of the country, in all that relates to their own affairs. Lord John Russell is their mouthpiece. In the weakness of his administration they find their strength. Through him, as their chosen instrument, they mould the decisions of the House of Commons—and what a superficial observer might suppose to be good luck for the Establishment, is, really, the slow development of a deliberate and settled purpose.

Take the records of the present session as an illustration. Begin with what the House of Commons has neglected, or refused to do. It has left untouched the question of Church-rates. It has deferred till a future opportunity all attempts to deal with the Annuity Tax in Scotland, and Ministers' Money in Ireland. The Irish Church it has let wholly alone. It has persisted in forcing upon the Dissenters in England the repudiated *Regium Donum*; and has refused to diminish the sum which, under the same name, it annually grants to the Presbyterian churches in Ireland. If it has, by a considerable majority, declined to place the clergy in the colonies beyond the control of civil authority, or to curtail the prerogatives of the Crown, with a view to meet the desires of those ecclesiastics, in this country, who wish to enjoy State pay without recognising State supremacy, it has also evinced a determination not to resign a fraction of those emoluments which, in our colonial possessions, have been settled upon the priesthood. The Australian Colonies Government Bill discloses strong traces of Church influence. The grants made to Colonial Bishops prove how securely ecclesiastical cupidity may reckon upon Ministerial assistance. The Ecclesiastical Commission Amendment Bill exhibits Lord John Russell effecting a compromise with his episcopal patrons, by which he gains a nominal advantage for the country, and they preserve for themselves the real power of dispensing the funds which fall into their hands. The Metropolitan Interments Bill was obviously planned by clerical craft for clerical purposes. It bore on the face of it distinct marks of its origin, and every step taken to advance or amend it betrayed sacerdotal influence. Throughout the whole session, we shall search in vain for a single act tending in the smallest degree to limit the power, or to increase the efficiency, or to bring under responsibility, the clerical body. But we shall discover several which minister to their absurd pretensions, and strong indications of

many more, which, if hereafter realized, will put the interests of this nation more completely than ever into the hands of spiritual functionaries.

We are convinced that the sentiment of the country is not in unison with these proceedings of Parliament; and we deem it to be a terrible reproach on the House of Commons, that it will permit itself to be used as the tool of cunning and ambitious Churchmen. With two or three exceptions, we observe that no honourable member dares to give open utterance to those opinions in relation to the Establishment, which, in many instances, he is known privately to entertain. They denounce Russia—they are proudly sarcastic on the intolerance of Austria and Spain—they do not spare Protectionism—they waste many superlative epithets in commendations of religious liberty—but when Church pride, or Church avarice, or Church insolence, comes under their notice, they are silent, or they stoop to flattery. This is contemptible—it is cowardly—it is treacherous—it is unspeakably mean—and the only solution of the problem which offers itself to us is, that every man amongst them is aware that open hostility to the Church is an insuperable bar to all official preferment.

### THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

In our last number we brought down the proceedings of the Wesleyan Conference to the preceding Saturday. On Monday, Mr. JACKSON, the Ex-President, delivered the annual sermon appointed to be preached by the outgoing dignitary. It was read, and is to be printed. It is described as in part an attack upon the Reformers, and, in part, an assertion of high ministerial and pastoral prerogatives. The *Watchman* is so delighted with the discourse as to suggest that these annual sermons shall in future treat questions of polity and government, rather than of doctrine or experience. Mr. Jackson's views—views which, be it remembered, find an echo in almost every one of his brethren—are indicated in the speech in which he acknowledged the thanks of the Conference for his Presidential services. The *Watchman* reports him as saying:—

He had trembled to think of what he had passed through. If, under any circumstances of temptation, he had given encouragement to their adversaries,—if, by holding out any intimation that *they* (the Conference) might be wrong, and that the system could not be sustained, he had increased the strength of their enemies, what would have become of him? He durst not have met the Conference;—he could not have met his final Judge;—and where, then, could he have found a place in the whole universe in which to hide his guilty head? How could he think of meeting the spirit and frown of John Wesley in another world? [great emotion.]

The business transacted by the Conference on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, had relation almost exclusively to character. In cases of ministerial immorality, secrecy is observed by universal consent; but when complaints arise on matters of discipline, publicity is given.

With respect to the Memorials of the Special Circuit Meetings, and of individual members of society, the President has intimated that he is obtaining a classification of all that have been sent in, and that, when this is completed, he will call for a committee to which they may be remitted, and which will report upon them to the Conference.

### CENSURE AND DEGRADATION OF MR. ROWLAND.

On Thursday sitting, the case of Mr. Rowland, to which we referred in our last number, was proceeded with. The nine propositions which he presented at the Minor District Meeting, and which have been printed, as containing his sentiments, were read to the Conference.

Dr. BRAUMONT argued, at considerable length, for the innocence of all evil intention on the part of Mr. Rowland. He thought that he had a right to hold the opinions to which he had given expression. They were points concerning which great difference of opinion prevailed. It was useless to pretend to unity where unity does not in reality exist. As to the character of his sentiments, he told the Conference that his mind had been brought to doubt whether some things done at the last Conference were wise.

Mr. ROWLAND said, that when he signed the President's declaration, he felt that he engaged to observe all the essential principles and regulations

of Methodism. As soon after affixing his signature as a great amount of family affliction would admit, he set to work to read over things that had been written on the subject under dispute. He had done so candidly and attentively; and the result was, that he had arrived at the convictions which were expressed in those propositions. But he thought that there was not, in those propositions, anything but what was perfectly consistent with the essential principles of Wesleyan Methodism.

Mr. Scott thought the Conference would not do any justice to themselves unless they expressed their utter disapprobation of the sentiments promulgated by Mr. Rowland. He agreed with Dr. Beaumont, that Mr. Rowland had a right to hold his sentiments. But, then, he had not a right to publish them; and, while he was known to hold them, he was not fit to be entrusted with the care of a circuit.

After some further discussion, the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. That the principles advanced in the nine reasons presented by Mr. Rowland to the Minor District Meeting, and to which he still adheres, are utterly inconsistent with the constitutional principles of Wesleyan Methodism.

2. That Mr. Rowland is bound and required to make an apology to this Conference for the publication of sentiments so objectionable.

3. That he be removed from the Yarmouth Circuit, and also from the Norwich District.

4. That he be not entrusted with the charge of a circuit, until he has given assurance to the Conference that his views have undergone a change.

5. That he be solemnly admonished from the chair of the Conference.

6. That for two years he be deemed ineligible to be elected a member of any minor district meeting.

Mr. Rowland was then asked by the PRESIDENT if he was prepared to make the apology to the Conference which was required of him? Mr. ROWLAND replied: I am not! The PRESIDENT: Mr. Rowland, will you take a little time to consider of it? Mr. ROWLAND: I wish for no postponement. The PRESIDENT: Mr. Rowland, the Conference will give you a little time to consider of it, whether you wish it or not.

#### CENSURE ON DR. BEAUMONT.

Nearly the whole of the morning and evening sittings on Friday and Saturday were occupied with the case of Dr. Beaumont, relative to the trial of Mr. Grosjean. On the matter being brought up, Dr. Beaumont said:—

I must inform the Conference, first, what I have done. I stated to the district meeting, that I did not believe that Mr. Grosjean had related an absolute falsehood. I further stated my doubts as to whether Mr. Grosjean had gone into other circuits to carry disturbance into them. I thought that one of my colleagues (Mr. Strachan) ought to bring that accusation against Mr. Grosjean if it was to be preferred against him. Dr. Beaumont having here related the course of events preceding and accompanying Mr. Grosjean's trial, said: When Mr. Strachan felt some delicacy at the thought of becoming the personal accuser, I endeavoured to relieve him from the difficulty by furnishing him with the charges. But at length Mr. Strachan absolutely declined to have anything to do with the matter. I think I had a right to look to my colleague for his assistance in the case [No, no]. My other colleague (Mr. Clegg) then expressed his willingness to help me. But he met with considerable difficulty. The time of trial arrived. No one brought any accusation against Mr. Grosjean. I had had a private interview with him; and the district meeting required me to take prompt and prudent measures to put him on his trial. I did so. No one, on that trial, would allege anything against him. I found myself obliged, afterwards, to put Mr. Grosjean on his trial before the Local Preachers' Meeting, and that meeting was adjourned. Mr. Grosjean was subsequently suspended as a local preacher, and remains to this time suspended.

The Rev. THOMAS JACKSON stated that he had thought it right to give some advice in the morning chapel that the brethren should keep their eye on the principal offenders, and call them to account for their conduct. Immediately Dr. Beaumont got up and protested against the sentiments which he (Mr. Jackson) had uttered; and said that God, who had spoken to us in his word, and, latterly, by the cholera, was now speaking to us through the people. He (Dr. Beaumont) was astonished at the amount of ability which many of the people displayed; and he thought that their voice was worthy to be attended to. Mr. Jackson proceeded at some length to animadvert on the principle that "the voice of the people is the voice of God," and illustrated his objection to it by referring to the clamour of the people of Ephesus, and the rebellion of the people under Korah, Dathan, and Abiram.

Dr. BEAUMONT thought it rather unfair of the ex-President to refer to something said some months ago, and which he had almost forgotten. But he still adhered to the words he had uttered.

The question was then gone into at great length.

Dr. DIXON requested the Conference to pause before they passed a vote of censure on Dr. Beaumont. There were such things as grace, mercy, and love. He needed grace and mercy from them, and from One greater than they. He, therefore, implored them to consider whether, instead of passing censure on Dr. Beaumont, it might not be sufficient to express their regret with reference to his conduct in the matter of Mr. Grosjean.

Mr. RULS spoke to the same effect. He recommended that the Conference should merely pronounce a judgment, instead of passing sentence.

Mr. S. D. WADDY contended that it was essential to maintain the authority of the district meetings, and that it was necessary their authority should be exerted to sustain those superintendents who were timid and backward in the performance of their duty. He demurred to the propriety of a superintendent devolving upon his colleagues the duty which belonged to him alone.

Dr. BEAUMONT made an elaborate vindication of himself in reply to the charges in the subjoined resolution. He ended by saying:—

Now, to all parties, in confidence, I appeal. I appeal to their justice. Allusion has been made by Dr. Dixon to mercy and grace. I appeal not for mercy. I leave my case to the justice of the Conference. I believe I have done my duty, and I shall be glad if the Conference should decide that I have done so.

Mr. SAMUEL JACKSON hoped it would be henceforth understood that "Methodism expected every man to do his duty." He argued strenuously for "strict justice," against Dr. Dixon's views of mercy. He thought that the Conference ought not to entrust the care of a circuit to men of Dr. Beaumont's disposition of mind. That he should imagine that he had carried out the decision of the district meeting, was most surprising! That he should still insist that he needed no mercy from the Conference, showed that there was about him a great peculiarity of mind!

The resolutions were then read to the Conference. They were in substance as follows:—

1. That the Conference learns with regret, that the decisions of the London District Meeting, which were so necessary for the maintenance of our discipline, have not been carried into effect.

2. From the evidence now received, it appears in particular, that Dr. Beaumont so exaggerated the difference of judgment between himself and the other brethren on one part of the case, as to make this difference the ostensible reason for acting in the case with reluctance, and by this means, ensuring the failure of the attempt to carry out our discipline.

3. That in bringing Mr. Grosjean to trial before a Local Preachers' Meeting, for matters which belonged to a Leaders' Meeting, Dr. Beaumont failed in his duty as a superintendent.

4. That his manner of dealing with the offence, both in the Weekly Ministers' Meeting and at the Leaders' Meeting, appears to have been such as to render the duty of his colleagues increasingly embarrassing.

5. That, notwithstanding this, Mr. Strachan, though placed in this embarrassing condition, was not justified in throwing up the case, and suffering it to go to the Leaders' Meeting, without such sustaining evidence as was in his possession.

6. On the whole, the Conference resolves:—

1. That as the failure of the due application of discipline is to be attributed mainly to the want of consistency in persevering endeavours, on the part of the superintendent, to fulfil his duty, such disregard of the authority of the District Meeting, and of the momentous interests at stake, merits the censure of the Conference.

2. That Conference regrets that Mr. Strachan has suffered himself to be so influenced by popular clamour as to neglect his duty.

These resolutions were read over separately and distinctly, and some proposed alterations were considered, suggested in great part by Mr. William Bunting, who appears in the whole of this business to have leaned to the side of mercy and kindness toward Dr. Beaumont.

On the last resolution (which related to the sentence of judgment to be passed on Dr. Beaumont's conduct) considerable difference of opinion arose. Dr. DIXON moved an amendment, that, instead of the word "censure," there should be substituted the term "disapprobation" of the Conference. This was put to the vote, and between 20 and 30 hands were held up for it. A second amendment was proposed by Mr. W. M. BUNTING, seconded by Mr. MACDONALD, that, instead of the words "merits the censure of Conference," there should be substituted the following phrase:—"Is viewed by the Conference with strong disapprobation, and with feelings of fraternal grief and disappointment." This, though in effect nearly the same thing as the preceding amendment, met with more favour. It was put to the vote, and the President, after carefully counting the hands held up in favour of it, announced that 75 had voted for it.

The original motion of censure on Dr. Beaumont was then put and carried by a large majority.

The *Wesleyan Times*, to whom we are indebted for the above report, although its reporter is excluded from the Conference, says:—"There is every reason to apprehend that the dogged obstinacy of Conference, in refusing to meet the people's delegates, and in confirming the arbitrary acts of Conference men throughout the year, will issue in a very general stoppage of all supplies. Our Holt friends have set a spirited example in this matter, as will appear from the following letter, addressed to the Rev. J. Booth:—

"Sir,—We have had an intimation that your name is put down for the Holt Circuit, but we wish you distinctly to understand that, unless reasonable concessions are made to the wishes of the people by the Conference, there will be neither house nor quarterage for you from this circuit, as we intend to stop the supplies until our just grievances are redressed. We have deemed it right to intimate our intention to you, that you may not be taken by surprise on your arrival at Holt.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants.

JOSIAH HILL, } Circuit Stewards.  
JOSEPH COLMAN, }  
To the Rev. John Booth."

We find, also, from an advertisement in the same journal, that the reform delegates will assemble at Albion Chapel, on Friday morning next, at ten o'clock, and the following days, to consider the present state of the Connexion.

THE GORHAM CASE.—The costs of both parties in this case would have been sufficient to build and endow twenty churches of the size of Bramford Speke. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., alone, has had three separate retainers of 500 guineas each, besides consultation fees, which will bring up his share to nearly £2,000. It is stated in legal circles that the whole costs are upwards of £80,000. It is, however, pretty clear that the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. Mr. Gorham are not the actual parties who are to bear the brunt of the battle. The money, it may be presumed, has been provided by the High and Low Church parties. The Bishop of Exeter, it is said

(by the *Oxford University Herald*), is taking steps to bring Mr. Gorham before the Arches' Court, for heresy, as held and taught in his book. With reference to this case in particular, as well as the integrity of the Church's doctrine generally, the committee of Church Unions, appointed immediately after the recent great Church meetings, is understood to be preparing some most important propositions to be submitted to another great meeting.

BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.—An address, affirming the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, having been forwarded to the Bishop of Oxford, signed by 247 graduates of the University not being members of Convocation, of whom 100 were in holy orders, his lordship has replied that he has received and read the address containing the expression of faith in that doctrine with the greatest pleasure, holding it as an undoubted fact that the Church of England declares the doctrine to be a matter of revealed truth, and stating that he will take all measures in his power to preserve this teaching pure and incorrupt amongst us.

MORE THREATS.—Highly exemplary clergymen have made up their minds to quit their posts, unless also those who deny what Mr. Gorham does can be rebuked and cast out; and they are prepared to sacrifice every worldly advantage, to resign their livings, and subject themselves to great privation, rather than be parties in any way to such a heresy. Great complaints continue to be made, that the bishops do not stand forth in defence of the great doctrine that has been impugned, and in support of the Church's right to maintain it among her priesthood; and nothing appears to excite so much dissatisfaction among the orthodox clergy as the inaction, not to say apathy, of almost the whole episcopal bench.—*Oxford Herald*.

DR. WISEMAN has been made a cardinal, whereby hangs a tale. It is said that our ambitious countryman aims at filling the chair of St. Peter itself; and that, when he is seated in it, the celibacy of the Roman clergy is to be abolished, thereby removing the chief stumbling-block in the road to Rome of so many priests of the Church of England and in Scotland.—*Manchester Examiner and Times*.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER delivered his visitation charge to the clergy of his diocese, at Holyrood Church, Southampton, on Wednesday afternoon. Previous to the delivery of the charge a committee of the Southampton Town-council had an interview with his lordship respecting the future pastoral arrangements for the parish of St. Mary, in consequence of the resignation of the rectorship of St. Mary's by the Right Hon. and Rev. the Earl of Guildford. The inhabitants wish that in the subdivision of St. Mary's it shall be subdivided into independent districts. His lordship stated that he should allude to that subject in his charge. A great number of the clergy of the diocese were present, and a large number of lay persons. The delivery of the charge commenced at a quarter to 2, and finished at 4, in the afternoon. After some preliminary observations, his lordship alluded to the subdivision of parishes, and expressed himself favourable to the completely breaking up of large parishes, and making each pastorate strictly independent, except of episcopal authority. He then combated the opinion that had been expressed, that the episcopate had obtained the lion's share of the episcopal fund. With regard to pluralities, he appeared favourable to the restrictions which the legislature were imposing to prevent them. His lordship condemned the diocesan schools in his diocese as very inefficient, which was proved by the increase of crime and pauperism in the counties of Hants and Surrey. He stated, however, that the Government school-inspectors had given a favourable account of the schools in the south of England. With regard to the disputes about the educational boards, his lordship condemned the proceedings of the Dennison and High Church party. Dr. Sumner then stated that he was unfavourable to the Assembly of Convocation, and, lest it should be said that recent events had warped his opinion, he proved from a document which he read, that he entertained this opinion in 1834. He then went into the question of baptismal regeneration, and expressed himself favourable to the Gorhamite view of it. He lamented the wrangling which had taken place, believing that while this was going on Romanism and superstition were making progress. His lordship then denounced Puseyism, which elevated Protestantism to Popery, and tried to bring down Popery to Protestantism. Many of such persons, who, after swearing allegiance to the Church of England, were found afterwards at the feet of some Tridentine doctor, owning a foreign supremacy. His lordship concluded by praying for the peace of the Church, which alone would enable the clergy to perform their important and solemn duties effectually.

ONE OF THE EXPELLED.—On Wednesday evening, the 31st ult., an interesting meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, Dunstable, when the Rev. S. Dunn, one of the expelled Wesleyan ministers, preached a most excellent sermon from 1st of John, chap. iii., and 2nd verse—"It doth not yet appear what we shall be," &c. At the close of the sermon he gave a clear and unvarnished statement of facts explanatory of his expulsion. This address was attentively listened to by a large and respectable audience; the remarks of the rev. gentleman at one time calling forth tokens of approbation, at another, indignant bursts of shame, as he reverted to the treatment he had received from the Conference. Upon his inviting the audience, if they thought his expulsion unrighteous, to signify it by a show of hands, an almost unanimous signification to that effect was the result. On the contrary being put, one solitary individual gained the unenviable note-

riety of being the only supporter of that opinion; but, lest his honours might come too thickly upon him, he vacated his post before he could receive the reward which his merits deserved, and the hearing which friends would willingly have granted him.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE REV. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., formerly Vice-Principal, has been appointed Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea, as successor to the Rev. Thomas Jackson, the Bishop designate of Lyttelton, New Zealand.—*Weekly Chronicle.*

THE BISHOP OF LONDON must sometimes envy Lord Palmerston his decision of character. The noble lord, refusing to tolerate the vagaries of the Rev. R. T. Lowe, the Madeira Chaplain, sent him about his business, greatly to the displeasure of the vacillating Metropolitan and the Puseyite priesthood. Two or three years have elapsed, and now we have Mr. Lowe again before us, improving even upon the impertinence of the Bishop of Exeter. The Bishop, in excommunicating the Archbishop of Canterbury, did but attack (as the *Church and State Gazette* observes) one "of the same order in the Church with himself;" but Mr. Lowe, with an audacity more sublime, has struck at a dignitary far removed from his own sphere. He has pronounced the Bishop of Bombay a "schismatic," and ordered his lordship "not to present himself as a 'communicant'!" And for why? Because the Bishop has not confined himself solely to the chapel of Mr. Lowe, who holds the Bishop of London's license, but worshipped, also, in that of Mr. Brown, who does not. Mr. Lowe, sophist and hair-splitter as he is, did not perceive Bishop Blomfield's fine distinctions. Because he himself was legitimated by a license, and Mr. Brown was not, he conceived his reverend brother and all his hearers to be in a state of schism; but Charles James has written to him to explain, that although English clergymen, "not under the jurisdiction of any local dioceses, are under that of the Bishop of London," the "non-recognition of that jurisdiction" does not "amount to an act of schism;" and he admonishes the saucy chaplain to apologize to the Bishop of Bombay. Such are the straits into which trimming prelates are apt to be thrown.—*Gateshead Observer.*

LAMBETH ELECTION.—DECLARATION OF THE POLL.—The declaration of the result of the contest for the representation of the borough of Lambeth took place on Wednesday at the hustings on Kennington Common. Only a few hundreds were present, who throughout manifested the greatest good humour towards all the candidates. Admiral Napier was the first to arrive at the hustings, and on presenting himself he was greeted with a warm cry of "Bravo, old Charley," and other very familiar modes of recognition, which amused the gallant officer much more than they would have been standing on the quarterdeck. Mr. Williams and his friends next arrived, and were much cheered; and they were quickly followed by Mr. Palmer and his supporters. Mr. Onslow, the returning officer, having procured silence, said:—"Electors of Lambeth, it is now my duty, as returning officer, to declare the exact state of the poll, as it appears upon casting up the votes. I declare the numbers to be—

For Williams.....	3,834
For Napier.....	1,182
For Palmer.....	582

I therefore declare the election to have fallen upon William Williams, Esq." [loud cheers.] Mr. Williams and the two defeated candidates then addressed the assemblage, who awarded to each gentleman a tolerably patient hearing.

RAILWAY OPENINGS IN PROSPECT.—It appears that at the end of 1849 there were about 6,030 miles of railway which had been authorized by Parliament, and still remained to be completed; that the principal part of the lines opened during the year were among those authorized in 1845 and 1846; and that the proportion of lines sanctioned in those years, the powers for constructing which have not been abandoned, is very great, being one-third and three-fourths respectively, and a still larger proportion for the year 1847. It is, therefore, to be inferred that no great length of new line has been commenced since that year, and that probably only about 1,000 miles out of the 6,030 miles which still remained to be opened at the end of 1849, were in progress of construction at that time.

RESPITE FOR WILLIAM Ross.—We are informed that a respite for a week was forwarded, on Thursday evening, from the Home Office, in the case of William Ross, now under sentence of death in York Castle. We regret that the execution, originally fixed for Saturday, has not been postponed for a longer period, but we have strong hopes that within a week additional evidence may be forthcoming to satisfy the Home Secretary that the unfortunate young man is not guilty of the crime of which he has been convicted.—*Daily News (Friday).*

THE PEEL MONUMENT AT MANCHESTER.—At the weekly meeting of the Peel Monument Committee, held on Friday morning, in the Town Hall, the Mayor in the chair, it was announced that the total amount of subscriptions has reached £4,878. The questions of site, form, and material were then taken into consideration, and after some discussion, it was resolved that the monument should consist of a colossal erect figure, in bronze, of the deceased statesman, to be erected in the open air, within the area before the Royal Infirmary. A sub-committee was appointed to carry out the resolutions of the general committee.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BELTHORN, NEAR BLACKBURN.—The ordination of the Rev. J. H. Unwin, as pastor of the church and congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel, Belthorn, took place in the afternoon and evening of Thursday, the 1st inst. The Rev. H. Lings, of Accrington, read the scriptures and prayed; the Rev. G. B. Johnson, of Darwen, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. A. Howson, of Haslingden, proposed the usual questions; the Rev. R. Abram, of Tockholes, offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. A. Fraser, M.A., of Blackburn, gave the charge to the pastor; and the Rev. H. H. Scullard, of Mill Hill, preached to the church and congregation. The Revs. Mr. Crossley, of Bolton, and J. Pearson, of Lancashire Independent College, also took part in the services. The congregations were large and respectable, and, after the afternoon service, a numerous company sat down to tea, provided for them in the schoolroom adjoining the chapel.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, of Airedale College, having accepted a cordial invitation from the Associate Congregational Churches at Great Ouseburn and Green Hammerton, Yorkshire, intends to enter upon the duties of the pastorate early in September next.

NEW TOTTENHAM COURT CHAPEL.—The Rev. John Rogers having resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church at Rendham, Suffolk, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to become the minister of New Tottenham Court Chapel, London, and entered upon his stated labour on the 30th of last June.

QUEEN-STREET CHAPEL, LEEDS.—A deeply interesting service was held on Thursday evening last, on occasion of the settlement of the Rev. William Guest, as pastor of the church assembling in that place of worship. At five o'clock very many of the ministers of the West Riding, with the Baptist ministers of the town, and a large number of the deacons of the Leeds churches, met for tea in the school-room, and for the purpose of conveying the expression of their sympathy in the service of the evening. At six o'clock a large congregation had assembled in the chapel. The reading of the scriptures and prayer were conducted by the Rev. Wm. Hudswell, of Salem Chapel, who, by the late remarkable and mysterious changes of Divine Providence, from being the junior had become the father of the Leeds presbytery. The Rev. Jonathan Glyde, of Bradford, delivered an exceedingly appropriate and effective introductory discourse, conveying, on behalf of the ministers of the West Riding, the assurance of the cordial welcome they gave to the newly-elected pastor; their thankfulness on account of the great encouragement with which his ministry had opened; and their gratitude to God that now the last of the three vacant pulpits in Leeds was filled. The Rev. John Edmonds, of St. Helen's (Mr. Guest's former pastor), then proposed the usual questions. One of the deacons, Mr. Walker, replied on behalf of the church. Mr. Guest also set forth the reasons which had weighed with him in leaving Reading, and accepting the invitation of this church; and then, amid the utmost stillness and the deepest interest, the principles that would guide him in his public ministrations, and his views of the great and essential Christian doctrines. The Rev. Thomas Scales (the late pastor) engaged in prayer; after which, the Rev. T. R. Barker, Classical Tutor of Spring Hill College, preached from Rom. i. 13, latter part. The sermon, apart from its own excellence, was admirably adapted as a united charge to the pastor and the church. The Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A., the Rev. G. W. Conder, and the Rev. J. H. Morgan, also took part in the engagements of the evening.—*Leeds Mercury.*

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, CITY-ROAD.—On Friday evening last a social meeting was held in the school-room of Barnsbury Chapel, which had been kindly lent for the occasion, "for the purpose of making arrangements for liquidating the expense incurred in erecting the above place of worship." In the absence of several ministers who had been expected, but from whom letters of apology were read, J. T. Rooke, Esq., the senior deacon, presided, and was supported by a large company. After tea the Chairman gave an interesting detail, founded upon a report recently presented by the committee, of the state and prospects of the church and congregation; and reminded the friends present, that their duty is not simply to benefit themselves, but to spread the gospel around them. Two resolutions, or sentiments, were introduced, and formed the subject of the several addresses. The first, of gratitude to Almighty God for the goodness and mercy which had kept the church in unity and peace, and planted it in a position where it is likely to be a blessing to all around; and of unshaken confidence in the prospect of the future. The second, calling upon all the members of the church and congregation to regard it as a "solemn duty" to sustain the deacons and the committee in their engagements with the Congregational Chapel-Building Society, so that the sum of £1,000 agreed to be paid in November next may be met; and also the further engagement to pay off the remaining £2,000 within the succeeding two years. The several speakers forcibly sustained this proposition, and various important suggestions were offered to the meeting. At the close it was reported, that upwards of £600 towards the first £1,000 are already promised, and payable immediately; and £200 are promised towards the second portion. At intervals during the evening several beautiful choral pieces were sung by the musical class connected with the chapel, besides congregational psalmody, which greatly contributed

to the interest of the meeting. Altogether, it was a solemn and delightful occasion. It is to be hoped that wealthy members of the Dissenting body, especially among the Governors of the Orphan Working School, will aid this church and congregation in their Christian work, inasmuch as the chapel is not only an ornament to the neighbourhood, and will greatly increase the value of the school property, but the tenants on that estate will be largely, and it is to be hoped some of them will be savingly benefited by the means of grace there set forth.

### ORDINATION OF A MISSIONARY TO WESTERN INDIA.

On Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., Mr. Alfred Corbold was ordained in Bunyan Meeting, Bedford, to the work of a missionary among the heathen in Western India; on which occasion considerable interest was excited among the Dissenting body in that town and neighbourhood, from the fact of Mr. Corbold having been for the last three years under the tuition of the Revs. J. Jukes and W. Alliott, of Bedford, and J. Frost, of Cotton End, as well as from other interesting circumstances. By the hour appointed for the commencement of the service (six o'clock) the spacious chapel was well filled. After singing, the Rev. J. Frost read the scriptures and engaged in prayer. The Rev. W. Clarkson, from India, then gave a description of the scene of labour to which Mr. Corbold was appointed, and concluded an animated and interesting address by commanding Mr. Corbold to the prayers and sympathies of the congregation. A hymn having been sung by the congregation, the Rev. W. Alliott asked the usual questions, and made a few appropriate remarks, after which a hymn was sung. The Rev. W. Campbell, of Olney (formerly a missionary in India, and author of a large work on missions, entitled "British India"), then offered up the ordination prayer, and Mr. Corbold was set apart for the work of a missionary among the heathen by the laying on of hands. The ministers who also took part in the ceremony were the Revs. W. Clarkson, J. Jukes, W. Alliott, J. Frost, and H. Winzar. Another hymn having been sung, the Rev. J. Jukes delivered the charge to the newly-ordained minister, from 2 Timothy iv. 5, "Do the work of an evangelist." The service was concluded with prayer. The *Bedford Mercury*, from which the above outline is taken, contains a lengthened report of the proceedings, which other demands upon our space will not permit us to copy at length.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION AT GRAVESEND.—The most destructive fire that has ever occurred at Gravesend took place on Sunday morning. It broke out in the kitchen window of the house of Mr. Adlington, grocer, High-street. The wind blew from the south-west, sweeping the flames down the High-street, towards the Town-pier. The engines, though well worked and abundantly supplied with water, gained no influence over the fire, which at about three extended to seven houses on the western side of the street, and at soon after three crossed the street, seizing the extensive premises of Mr. Young, butcher. From there the flames spread to the houses all down the eastern side of the street, including the County Bank, the Savings-bank, the Kent Tavern, Brinchley's Distillery, &c. The High-street, on both sides, from the Town-hall downwards, to within a short distance of the Town-pier, was at four completely enveloped in flames, which, when they involved the premises of Mr. Troughton, tailow-chandler, and an oil shop and chemist's shop contiguous to it, forming an awful conflagration. All hope of preserving a single house between the Town-hall and the pier was abandoned. There was fortunately sufficient time to save the cash-boxes and the securities and other documents of the County and Savings banks. Comparatively little property was saved from the fire, which, between five and six o'clock, had completely destroyed twenty-four houses on both sides of High-street, independently of several houses in Princess-street and the courts. The fire was providentially stayed by a change of wind to the north and westward at six o'clock. The houses were insured, with the exception of those of Mr. Adlington (where the fire originated), and of Mr. Day, chemist. They were almost all shops, and well stocked, and, in fact, were the principal houses of business in the town. It is feared that at least one individual perished—as at Mr. Day's (chemist) house, a young man named Vallance, fell with the blazing ceiling of the ground-floor. The loss by this terrible fire, as estimated by the surveyors of the various London Insurance companies, who were engaged the whole of Monday inquiring into the amount of property destroyed, is £80,000. The principal offices that will suffer are the following:—Kent Fire-office, £10,000; Globe, £8,000; Royal Exchange, £8,000; Alliance, £8,000; Norwich Union, £7,000; Phoenix, £7,000; Mutual, £2,000; West of England, £5,000; Star, £3,000; Commercial, £2,000: making £65,000. The general body of tradespeople and inhabitants of the town are loud in their complaints against the corporation in not having an efficient corps of firemen and engines established after the warning they received by the two previous fires, which, it will be recollected, consumed the greater part of the lower portion of Gravesend. The ruins still remain under the charge of the London Brigade. A great deal of fire remains in various parts, but no further mischief is apprehended. The coroner of the district has been called on to hold an inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the fire.

THE COMMITTEE of the Reform Association have received a letter from Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., stating that his health is much better, and that he shall not resign at present.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## OPIUM! OPIUM! OPIUM!

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR.—Efforts are being made to give currency to a statement that the consumption of opium increases with the spread of teetotalism. As the cause of moral reform can only be served by truth I shall be obliged if you or your readers can furnish me with any information on this subject.

Can it be proved—

1. That any teetotallers use opium?

2. That they have taken to use it by abandoning alcohol?

3. That in any particular district the use of opium has increased? or that there is any reason to suppose so?

4. Has such increase been contemporary with the advancement of teetotalism in the same district?

Any facts authenticated by the author's name and address, tending to throw light on this inquiry (whether appearing to favour or oppose the temperance reformation) will be thankfully received by

Yours most truly,

ISAAC DOXSEY, Secretary.  
The National Temperance Society, 80, Fleet-street,  
London, Aug. 6, 1850.

## LAMBETH ELECTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR.—The pointed, severe, and, as I think, unmerited animadversions, which you, your friends, and correspondents, have been pleased to make upon the Nonconformists, including myself, who have been actively engaged in the recent Lambeth Election on behalf of Mr. Williams, give me, I hope, a reasonable claim to a place in your columns, for the purpose of showing some inaccuracies which have occurred in your strictures upon the preliminary proceedings of the Electoral Committee, and of removing the misrepresentations which have been so liberally made and perseveringly repeated in regard to that association.

The Lambeth Electoral Committee met by special summons on the evening of the day (Friday, the 26th of July) on which Mr. Pearson first made known his intention to resign, deeply impressed with the necessity of immediately announcing a candidate whom they could recommend to the electors, to prevent the advent of one adverse to their principles. It is to be regretted that Mr. Miall's friends, who on that day, it is alleged, issued placards in his favour on their own responsibility, did not attend that meeting. They were invited to do so by me; and I also took steps, unsuccessfully, to obtain Mr. Burnet's attendance at our committee.

The only parties known to the committee as candidates on that evening were Mr. Miall, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Salomons. Mr. Miall's claims to the favour of the electors were the first discussed, and received with general, but not universal, favour. The question, however, of his nomination did not turn upon the point, as stated in the narrative, that "it was expedient to put forward a candidate who should be able personally to defray the expenses of the election." But the committee knew the expenses of an election in so extensive a borough to be unavoidably great (those of the Returning Officer alone being more than £300), and believed it to be absolutely necessary that they should be satisfied before they put Mr. Miall forward—first, that he would stand; and, secondly, that he, or his friends, would be willing to incur the legitimate and necessary expenses, without which success was improbable. Unfortunately, to neither of these important points could we then get an answer, owing to the absence both of Mr. Miall and his personal friends; and as the committee thought it of the utmost importance to decide that evening, they felt obliged to relinquish Mr. Miall.

In Mr. Williams they felt assured they had a candidate whose political principles would recommend him to the great body of the constituency; but as they did not feel confident that in ecclesiastical questions his sentiments coincided with those of the committee, they despatched a deputation to catechize him on those points, with authority to announce him, if the inquiry proved satisfactory, as a candidate approved and recommended by the Electoral Committee.

The result is known; and Mr. Williams is elected, pledged for the future to oppose all endowments of any religious sect, and having expressed his assent to all the other objects of the Association.

How the circumstances now related can justify the remarks made in your paper of the 31st ult. I am at a loss to understand; viz.—"Here is one of the largest constituencies in the kingdom offering the seat at its disposal, not to the man whom it would prefer, but to the man who will pay all expenses connected with his election. The member goes in, consequently, after having paid for his seat, and will, of course, feel at liberty to use it as he likes. This is a disgrace which no popular borough ought to permit. Lambeth should feel humiliated; and, undoubtedly, Lambeth will yet have to repent of yielding to the motive which actuated its decision."

Observations like these could only justly apply where there had been a corrupt bargain between the member and his committee, or between the member and his constituents. Surely it is not necessary that I should deny the existence of any such compact? The extent of the constituency (more than sixteen thousand) at once proves the impracticability of the latter presumption, and the character of the persons composing the committee would, I should hope, raise them above so degrading a suspicion. Conscious of rectitude in intention and action, the committee, including those Nonconformists who have taken an active part in the present movement, feel that they have no cause for humiliation or repentance.

The Nonconformist members of the committee certainly have occasion to regret that they were not provided with a candidate entirely in agreement with them on political and religious questions; and that when a highly respected member of their body sounded Mr. Miall some months since, as to the representation of Lambeth, no answer was obtained from him upon which action could have been taken at the late juncture. They regret also the absence of Mr. Burnet and other personal friends of Mr. Miall from the meeting of the committee when their counsel was most needed.

The committee have, I think, just reason to complain that an attempt has been made to fasten upon them the

reproach of having broken the pledge and betrayed the principles embodied in a declaration adopted in 1847; not, as stated by my respected friend Mr. Burnet at a public meeting at the Horns, but by the then existing *Nonconformist Electoral Committee*. The substance of that declaration is correctly stated in Mr. Burnet's speech as reported in your paper of the 31st ult., and had he given a little more consideration to the terms of the declaration, he would, with his usual perspicacity, at once have seen that there was no foundation for his sarcastic accusation. I beg of you to mark the terms of the paper referred to, and the clearly defined limitation of the pledge—"We pledge ourselves to give our support at the ensuing election only to those candidates who, besides holding liberal views on subjects of general policy, shall be prepared to oppose the endowment of any Church by the State as being unjust in principle and injurious in operation—who will resist every attempt to renew the grant of public money for the objects contemplated by the Minutes of Council on Education, and will give practical effect to these principles by their votes in Parliament."

Now I am prepared to affirm that this pledge was redeemed to the very letter by those who adopted it; and its fulfilment led in a great measure to the discomfiture of Mr. Hawes at the ensuing election. It was decidedly aimed at Mr. Hawes as a punitive measure, as he not only justified his past votes on these two points, but had intimated to deputations who had waited upon him his intention to persevere in the same course.

The charge of inconsistency, therefore, based upon the fact of our having supported Mr. Williams, although we rejected Mr. Hawes, and which has been so often reiterated against the committee, falls to the ground. Mr. Williams, it is true, in his former Parliamentary career had given votes objectionable in their nature to the Nonconformists, but he has pledged himself to a right course for the future. Not so Mr. Hawes. It is evident, therefore, that the cases are dissimilar, and the reproach on the committee unfounded.

It should be observed that the Lambeth Electoral Committee is not the same body as the Nonconformist Electoral Committee in 1847; it was established on a broader basis in January, 1848, and I enclose for your information a circular, showing the names of the committee, its objects and constitution.

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,  
CHARLES JONES.  
Denmark-hill, August 10th, 1850.

## THE LATE MEETING ON THE POST-OFFICE SUNDAY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR.—The account which your paper of the 7th inst. contains of the meeting held in the Freemasons' Tavern on the 5th, in reference to a Sunday postage delivery, and which, I think, is taken from the *Morning Advertiser*, fails to give a correct idea of what took place on that occasion; and as the question is one of great importance, perhaps you will kindly allow me to put your readers in possession of correct information.

The meeting is described as "a very crowded public meeting." When the business began, the hall was not above one-half full, though at a later hour the excitement within, and the means used without, quite filled it; but as to its being a *public* meeting, a large committee of the principal bankers, merchants, and tradesmen, in the City of London, have published the following resolution in the *Times*. After some preamble, the committee "desires to notice, that the committee calling the said meeting consists of only thirty-one persons, besides nine members of Parliament; of which thirty-one persons, no fewer than twenty-one are immediately connected with the *Weekly Dispatch*, *Punch*, the *Sunday Times*, the *Illustrated News*, and other weekly journals; and, bearing in mind that these journals have in their employment several hundred persons, and that the said meeting is to be limited to those holding tickets, the committee feel not inclined to take any further notice of it, than to warn the public against supposing that it originates in, or can express the sentiments of, the mercantile classes of the City of London. In the whole committee by which this meeting is summoned, there are not found the names of so many as five persons who, in the usual acceptation of the term, can be considered to belong to the mercantile, banking, or trading classes of this great metropolis."

These statements sufficiently dispose of the pretensions of the Freemasons' Tavern meeting. The fact is, it was a meeting of a few hundred persons connected with the Sunday newspaper press, and one or two other weekly journals. And such a meeting! The *gentlemen* composing it could not have more resolutely refused to hear argument in opposition to their views, had they been sworn to do so. To hear them, you would have imagined that the intelligence, civilization, and safety of the country, depended on the Sunday delivery of letters and newspapers! But not one of their advocates attempted to grapple with the declarations of those mercantile men who maintain that the interests of trade and commerce do not need a Sunday delivery, or with the statements (such as those put forth so unanswerably in Mr. Gilbert's pamphlet), which go to prove that even weekly journalists who complain most, may turn the present postal arrangements to good account, if they choose,—which some of them indeed have already done. Nor was there one man in the assembly who dared to face the inference that, if the country post-offices, now closed on Lord's-day, ought to be opened for the merciful purpose of meeting the various emergencies of life, the London Post-office ought to be opened for the same purpose.

Are men bereft of natural affection so soon as they breathe the atmosphere of London, or relieved from their natural anxieties by the privileges of the metropolis? If my relations are 600 miles distant from me, I am 600 miles distant from them—and if their post-office must be opened for their comfort on Sabbath, shall mine be kept shut? If the argument, then, is good for anything, the citizens of London have long been subjected to great cruelty in being deprived of their letters on Sunday—and yet, strange to say, there is nothing in which they are so generally agreed as that *they will not have them*.

It ought to be known, as illustrative of the spirit of the meeting in Freemasons' Tavern, that after the vote of thanks to the chairman, and before the chairman had vacated his post, the secretary of the committee by which the meeting was called, "James Irving Scott, Esq.,"

proposed "Three groans for the saints." Little did this man know how tenderly he was pitied by those whom he thought to insult and annoy, but who have only been moved by his conduct to obey their Lord's precept—"Pray for them who despitefully use you."

It is of little consequence to correct minute errors in the report of the meeting. But I may be permitted to say that it is not true that the first amendment was "negatived unanimously." There was a respectable minority who had courage to vote for it. Nor is it true that the amendment proposed by me was in favour of the views of the meeting—it was in favour of those increased facilities for postal communication on *weekdays* which are required by the recent changes. Three morning papers which I have seen, the *Times*, *Morning Chronicle*, and *Morning Herald*, do not condescend to notice the attempt of the chairman to identify my amendment with the original resolution, but simply put me in my right place, that is, in opposition.

One word in conclusion. There are many friends of the Sabbath who are jealous of every attempt to legislate on the subject—and rightly so. I quite sympathize with them, and did not hesitate on the recent occasion to express my conviction of the folly of attempting to make men religious by act of parliament. But whether it be or be not right or expedient to enact laws, *on civil grounds*, for the restraint of trade and labour on every seventh day, the question of the Post-office is not involved in the doubt which renders such legislation difficult and questionable. The question is simply, shall we, as a nation, compel our servants in the Post-office to labour on the Lord's-day? Suppose we change the terms of the question—shall we, as a nation, compel our servants, the senators of the land, to assemble on Lord's day and do the legislative work of the country? They are about to separate for many months, leaving a great deal of their work unfinished. Might not Mr. Hume and Mr. Locke, without any painful effort of invention, frame a plea both of "necessity and mercy," in favour of a Sunday sitting for months to come—and that, too, at which every member shall be required to attend or "lose his situation?" But if the practice of the legislature were like the old practice of the Post-office, I do not believe that there is one man in the country so jealous of legislative interference with religion that he would decline to petition Parliament to discontinue their Sunday labour. I cannot see any nearer approach to an infraction of principle in petitioning Parliament to allow our and their Post-office servants to discontinue their Sunday labour. In our national endeavours to "break every yoke," I trust that all good men will soon be of one mind in resolving that our twenty thousand postmen shall be overlooked no longer.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,  
Stepney, August 18, 1850. JOHN KENNEDY.

**GAS COMPANY SQUABBLE.**—There have been outrageous proceedings at a bridge crossing the Regent's Canal at Bridge-street, Stepney. A violent contest was carried on between men employed by the Commercial Gas Company and the new Great Central Gas Company; the latter wanted to lay their pipes along the bridge, and the former company to prevent them. The Commercial took possession of the bridge, on pretence of repairing it; some three hundred "navvies" and a waggon assailed the post on behalf of the Central, and carried it; but there was much fighting, and detachments of the police force had to interfere. Charges of assault arose; one of which, against the secretary of the Commercial Company, was to have been fully heard by the Thames Police Magistrate on Monday, when both parties agreed to a discharge, promising to abstain from further violence. In the *mélée*, two men were thrown into the canal; one fell under the waggon, and had his legs crushed. The Central Company eventually laid down their pipes, but were obliged to post men to prevent their removal by the rival company. The whole affair seems to have been disgraceful.

**THE VALUE OF WEST INDIA PROPERTY.**—On Wednesday Messrs. Farebrother and Co. put up to auction the freehold sugar plantation called "Needs Must," situated in the parish of St. Peter, in the island of St. Christopher. The estate comprised 225 acres of land, of which 166 acres were cane land. The average yearly produce of sugar was 75 hogsheads. It was subject to certain claims, estimated at about £10,000, and to a balance of about £1,400, due to a consignee of the Court of Chancery, and was sold by order of the assignees, with the consent of the mortgagors. It was knocked down for £20.

The **THE FREEDOM** of the city of Edinburgh was conferred on Lord Gough on Monday week in the presence of the Lord Provost, magistrates, town council, and a large number of the most influential citizens.

**WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.**—The first adjourned annual meeting of the shareholders of this society was held at the St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, last Wednesday evening; C. Lushington, Esq., M.P., president, in the chair. The Report of the committee was read, from which it appeared that the society commenced operations on the 1st of August, 1849, and now consisted of 841 members holding 1,140 shares; and the subscriptions received amounted to £2,569 15s. 11d.; that meetings for extending a knowledge of the principles and advantages of Freehold Land Societies had been held in the most important towns and localities in Middlesex and the surrounding localities. It also appeared that thirty acres of land at East Mousley, in the western division of the county of Surrey, had been purchased, and is expected to create a sufficient number of votes to change the political position of that division of the county. The Report, which was received with applause, was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks, carried by acclamation, was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

**LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN DIVIDEND.**—It is now confidently stated that this company will pay at the rate of 5 per cent., and carry £145,000 over.—*Herapath.*

## CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Congregational Board of Education is steadily pursuing its great work of training pious and devoted young men and women for the office of Teachers, and is ready to recommend to schools in any part of the country where their services are needed, and they can be sustained. There are now about seventy who have been trained by the Board who are thus engaged, and discharging these important duties with great credit to themselves, satisfaction to those with whom they are engaged, and great benefit to the children under their care.

The sessions of the two Normal Schools terminated in July last, and as is usual, the pupils in each of the schools underwent an examination as to the progress they had made in their studies. Subjoined are the satisfactory reports of the gentlemen who kindly and generously undertook the examinations. The examiners were the Rev. R. Redpath, A.M., minister of Well-street Chapel, Oxford-street, Rev. J. M. Charlton, A.M., of Tolleridge, Dr. Hoppus, Professor in University College, and the Rev. George Smith, of Poplar. In reference to the male pupils, Mr. Redpath says:—

"I have much pleasure in stating that I spent the 16th of July in this Institution, and heard the (male) students give full specimens of what they have been doing since they came to this place. The whole class read out of Henry's first Latin book, and have acquired a very tolerable knowledge of the grammar and accidence of the Latin language. It will prove a most valuable help to them, I have no doubt, in the future course of their labours, as nothing places such a gulf between the unlearned and the better educated classes of the community as the inability of the former to guess at the meaning of a Latin sentence. They acquitted themselves with remarkable accuracy in going through, which they did with scarcely a serious failure, the first and second books of Euclid. In English Grammar, Etymology, and history of English language; in Sacred Geography and History; in general Geography and Ancient History, they all showed what pains they had taken to avail themselves of the instruction with which they had been furnished. In Algebra, Simple and Quadratic Equations, and in Arithmetic, their answers were generally very satisfactory, and evinced a great degree both of application and proficiency; and altogether the Committee have every reason to be highly gratified with the strenuous labours both of the Superintendent and of the pupils, and with the results which have been secured. The students appear to have done their utmost to turn to the best account the advantages afforded by the Institution. I have also to notice the great pains which have been taken with their singing, and with their drawing. I have also attended the examination for certificates of merit; and seven of the students have added to their other studies the task of getting up the third and fourth books of Euclid. I have to say, that they went through all the propositions to my entire satisfaction, and that they are quite masters of all the propositions in these two books."

Mr. Charlton expresses his entire concurrence in every word of Mr. Redpath's report. Dr. Hoppus examined the female pupils, and, in his report, says:—

"I am happy to say that the pupils acquitted themselves in their several examinations very satisfactorily. The answers to the questions generally showed a careful preparation: and the lessons exhibited a zeal and a promptness which were creditable both to the teacher and the taught. I own that, when I learned the time during which the pupils had pursued their studies, I was somewhat surprised that they had succeeded in obtaining so much information. From all that I saw and heard, I consider great credit due to the mistress of the school, and that there is every hope that the pupils, by perseverance in the cause they have begun, will acquit themselves well in after life."

The Rev. George Smith adds his approving testimony to that of Dr. Hoppus. Several ladies who were present at this examination authorize a statement of the full satisfaction with the various specimens of needle-work that were exhibited for their inspection.

**THE METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS ACT.**—This act, under which Dr. Southwood Smith has been appointed an additional paid member of the Board of Health, will be speedily enforced in "The Metropolitan Burial District," which comprises the city of London, Westminster, Southwark, and numerous parishes set forth in one of the schedules annexed. There are 77 sections in the act, which act is to be executed by the Board of Health. The board may provide new burial-grounds, and her Majesty, on a report of the board in council, may order the discontinuance of interments in churchyards and other places. Regarding the removal of poor persons to the reception houses to be provided, it is enacted, by the 30th section, that the board may at any time, after the passing of the act, appoint medical or other officers, who, in the case of deaths within the district, may, "where the persons having the direction of the funeral of the deceased may so desire," cause the body to be decently removed to one of the houses for the reception of the dead. Among the provisions is one under which the Board of Health may "contract" for funerals at fixed charges, so that there are likely to be "three classes" of funerals, according to the means of the parties. The salary of the additional paid member of the Board of Health is not to exceed £1,200 a year.

**REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FARES.**—Simultaneously with the opening of the Great Northern Railway the Eastern Counties reduced their fares between London and St. Ives and Peterborough; and the London and North Western, by day ticket, on their Northampton and Peterborough line. The Midland Company also assimilated their fares to those of the Great Northern.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

**THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PROJECTS.**—On Thursday evening, after the review of the Garde Republicaine and Gendarmerie Mobile, the President of the Republic gave a banquet to the officers and subalterns of both regiments at the palace of the Elysée. There were upwards of one hundred and fifty guests present. During the dinner several toasts were given, which were warmly received, and the shouts of "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive le General Changarnier!" were deafening. After dinner the whole party adjourned to the garden of the palace, and on the appearance of Louis Napoleon among them several of the officers set up the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" Some went so far as to cry, "Allons aux Tuilleries!" It is not recorded that these cries, though decidedly seditious, were received with any marked disapprobation, or that they were even discouraged. The announcement that the President is going to give a series of such orgies to the whole garrison in rotation, has produced a great agitation in all classes. The President was to start on Monday on his popularity tour, which is to occupy the remainder of the month. General D'Hautpoul, Minister of War, is to be his travelling companion; indicating very plainly the open split between Louis Napoleon and his master-servant, General Changarnier, who remains behind to take care of the capital, &c. &c. The municipal council of the suburb of La Guillotière, connected with Lyons by the Rhone bridge, have rejected, by a majority of 13 against 9, the proposition made by the mayor, M. Descombe, to pay a collective visit to the President on his arrival. The minority of the council immediately separated themselves from the stern republicans their colleagues; and the mayor, with his three deputies, went the next day to the Prefect of the Rhone, to protest against being held responsible for any participation in an act so disrespectful to the head of the state.

The French Minister of War is said to have renounced the project of establishing a camp at Versailles, in consequence of the opposition exhibited in the bureaux. This is a fact the more important, as everybody knows that the formation of this camp was a scheme greatly cherished by the President, but viewed with mistrust by Changarnier. Henceforward there can remain no doubt where the real supremacy in the State resides, at the Elysée or the Tuilleries. The plan has proved abortive, because the Commander-in-Chief of the army at Paris was not consulted in the first instance.

The French Assembly was, on Friday, to meet *pro forma*; but there was nothing on the orders of the day, and the session was practically at an end. At half-past two, when the chair was taken, only about 200 members were present: as there must be 376 members present to sanction any decision, the President declared the sitting closed, and members rushed out with the eager pleasure of boys going home for the holidays. So the sittings of the Legislative Assembly of France have come to a premature termination.

**GREAT INUNDATION IN PARIS.**—Paris suffered, yesterday week, a complete inundation. Many of the streets were so covered with water that, for nearly an hour, passage was impossible. In some places the water was 4 feet deep. There was a thunder-storm, but although violent, it was not of long duration. In the Rue du Faubourg Montmartre it was a perfect deluge. Two formidable cataracts flowed from the Rue Cadet and Rue des Martyrs. The shopkeepers had placed planks to a great height, to prevent the water from entering their shops, but it washed over them. The horses were up to their chests, and the carriages could not move. One person threw off his coat, and swam along the street amidst the applause and laughter of the bystanders. His example was, however, followed by others, and at one time upwards of twenty persons were enjoying a swim. The Rue Richer presented the appearance of a rapid and muddy torrent, in the midst of which were seen floating number of casks, which had been washed off a waggon, followed by men stripped to their middle. The horses in the carriages were up to their shoulders. The omnibuses, which persisted in endeavouring to pass through, were filled with water. All the shops and cellars were inundated. Similar scenes took place in the Rues de la Provence, de la Victoire, and the Chausée d'Antin. In some of the shops in the latter street the water was a foot deep. Coaches plied on the Boulevard Montmartre to carry over persons for one sou.

General Lamoricière has gone to Switzerland, where he is to have an interview with General Cavaignac. The former is said to be the bearer of an important document, signed by many of the principals of the Republican party, acknowledging General Cavaignac as their political leader, and pledging him their warmest support should he offer himself as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic.

A long letter from the pen of M. Guizot, assigning the motives of his refusal to appear as a candidate of the Institute for a seat in the superior council of public instruction, is published by the *Espresso* of Nancy. The principles enunciated by M. Guizot lead directly to a separation of Church and State.

The Council of the arrondissement of Bergerac has adopted the following resolution:—"Convinced of the necessity of stability in the Executive Government of France, the Council expresses its desire that the National Assembly, after its prorogation,

determine that the revision of the Constitution shall be proceeded with as quickly as possible."

So convinced are the Republicans that some plan is on foot to endanger the Republic, that, at a meeting of the Montagnard representatives, it was resolved that seventy of them should remain in Paris during the vacation to watch over the safety of the State.

## ITALY.

Letters from Rome of the 31st ult. state that the laws indicated in the *motu proprio* of September 4, 1849, had been drawn up by the Commission of Cardinals, and presented to the *corps diplomatique*. It was said that a *consulta* would sit in Rome with a deliberative voice on matters of finance. It was also believed that a political amnesty would be published, from which about 100 persons were to be excepted by name.

The Bishop of Naples having refused to absolve the King from his constitutional oaths, his Majesty had applied to the Pope.

The death of Cavaliere Pietro de Rossi de Santa Rosa, Sardinian Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has been attended by a violent display of rancorous brutality on the part of the priesthood, who denied to the expiring statesman the rites of the Church, unless he would recant the principles he had held with regard to church property. Santa Rosa refused, saying that he knew how to reconcile the duty of a minister of the King with that of a good Christian. It was reported that the clergy would push their fury so far as to deny the rites of sepulture to his remains, but the funeral seems to have gone off quietly. The funeral *cortege* was most numerous on the occasion. The National Guard, the troops, the Deputies now in Turin, the *corps diplomatique*, including the French Minister, M. Ferdinand Barrot, attended. The curé of San Carlos and a few of the clergy attended, but they were hissed by the crowd as they passed along.

## THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

**DISASTROUS EXPLOSION AT RENDSBURG.**—A dreadful catastrophe has occurred at Rendsburg, the head quarters of the Schleswig-Holstein army. On the 7th inst., in the laboratory, in which the ammunition, shells, shrapnels, &c., are prepared, an explosion took place, which has destroyed the whole building, shattered the surrounding houses, and caused the loss of many lives. The *Daily News* correspondent gives the following account of the disaster:—"The laboratory of the artillery here blew up at a quarter to twelve this morning, and seventy persons were killed by the explosion. No one at present knows the cause of the misfortune; we are therefore at liberty to suppose either that it was a mere accident or an act of self-devotion on the part of the Danish prisoners. The shock was terrific, and felt by absolutely the whole town. Every window was of course broken, and every roof more or less damaged. The town resembles a ruin, and the streets are full of fragments. The first effect of the explosion was a universal panic, for in every street persons were wounded. Just where I was standing at the moment a horse was struck dead, a soldier wounded in the face, and the arm of a poor child carried off. The bombs and shrapnels flew in all directions. But if the momentary panic was natural it is impossible not to admire the ease with which the people recovered their composure, displaying a coolness and courage which has been strengthened by so many trials. The laboratory was still on fire, the cellars below were in great danger, and had their contents taken fire the whole town would certainly have been blown up. For all this no one fled from the danger which might have overwhelmed all in a moment; on the contrary, every one hastened to the scene of peril to render what aid they might. By two o'clock the fire was completely extinguished and tranquillity every where restored." It has been officially announced that the accident was caused by some splinters of iron among the matter with which shrapnels were being filled giving out sparks in the process of pounding. It is a remarkable fact that the nine workmen engaged in this operation, and who were in the building where the explosion took place, have not been injured.

**ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE HOLSTEIN AND DANISH ARMIES** took place on the 8th instant, to the northwest of Rendsburg. The Danes had, on the previous day, occupied Friedrichstadt, which commands the lower part of the Eider; and from that point, and from Hasum, appear to be advancing on Rendsburg at the same time that the main body of their force by Kropp is moving south. The main attack was at Sorgbrück, on the little stream of that name, one of the tributaries of the Eider, where a cannonade was begun at 8 o'clock a.m. on the 8th inst., which continued till eleven o'clock, when it was suspended. At noon the action had become general along the whole line, and was more severe on the right and left wings than in the centre. The result was not decisive. The action has not caused any considerable change in the relative positions of the armies; and the only present consequence of it is, that five Danish prisoners taken in this last engagement were this morning brought into Altona. On the west coast of Schleswig the Danes are landing troops and taking possession of the islands without encountering any resistance. Friedrichstadt and Hasum were occupied by the Danes. The Danish force is estimated at from 42,000 to 44,000 men.

**GENERAL WILLISEN** has issued a new proclamation to the army. The General announces that the extensive defensive works at Rendsburg will be completed in a few days, and anticipates that, since the enemy only succeeded in winning his small advantages with great loss, he will not seek the Schleswig army in its present entrenchments. It

becomes now certain, from this despatch, that the Statthalterchaft have resolved not to renew the war by offensive operations until the complete reorganization of the army. The proclamation of the Danish Minister of War, declaring that the army of Holstein is beyond the protection of the laws of nations, and that the natives of any of the German States serving in it will not, if taken in the field, be treated as prisoners of war, has drawn a counter declaration from General Willisen. He states that if this document, which he has only seen in the public journals, be authentic, he feels bound to make known that he shall consider the 500 Danish prisoners in his hands as security that the Ministerial declaration will not be acted on towards any individual serving in the Holstein army.

The Duchies army is getting daily reinforcements. The Hanoverian Government have given leave of absence to a vast number of their soldiers, who are arriving in large numbers to join the army at Rendsburg. Travellers from Copenhagen were reporting at Hamburg, on the 5th, that the guns of a battering train were brought thither in Russian vessels. Heinrich von Gagern, the chief of the Gotha party, has entered the Schleswig army as a major.

#### GERMANY.

The plenary diet at Frankfort, so called by Austria, and so constituted by itself, has closed its career by a self-destroying decree, in virtue of which its own political decease is declared. Provision for a successor was made by the expiring plenum by devolving upon the cabinet of Vienna the task of inviting all the governments of Germany to form a restricted diet. The plenum which has now been dissolved was a mere congress of plenipotentiaries summoned by Austria.

In a Ministerial Council, held at Berlin on the 3rd inst., General Radowitz proposed to call out landwehr of Westphalia and the Rhine provinces, on the ground that blows at Mayence, between Austria and Prussia, are more than probable. But his proposition, being opposed by Manteuffel, who saw no urgent reasons to commence a war, and would rather resign than consent, the subject has been for the present postponed. Under date, Berlin, August 9, the *Daily News* says:—"The probability I pointed out in my last, namely, the resignation of Manteuffel, is now a reality. Stockhausen, the minister of war, is said by some of the journals to have also left the ministry, which, however, is an error. Both, however, are alike opposed to the policy of Radowitz, believing it must be followed by most unhappy consequences."

The secondary kingdoms of Germany, Bavaria, Hanover, Wurtemburg, and Saxony, propose to form a union for themselves, so that instead of an united Germany we are likely to have three confederations.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The entire annual public expenditure of Canada is £615,000; the expenses of Government being only £250,000, or 3s. 4d. per head of the whole population.

The Duchess of Orleans was to be at Ems on the 17th, with her children.

How ludicrous in its fears does despotism often appear! The official *Journal of Verona* publishes the following childish and absurd proclamation to the Lombards:—"It has been remarked for some time past that many young people arrange their dress so as to compose the national colours. Such demonstrations cannot be tolerated, and those who persist in the practice need only attribute to their own disobedience the disagreeable consequences they may entail upon themselves by it."

The new President of the United States is spoken of with great respect by all parties in the United States, and he must be a man both of talent and integrity. The humbleness of his private life is strikingly exhibited by the fact announced in the American papers, that his only daughter is teacher of a public school at Boston.

A community of Ronge's Roman Catholic sect has been formed in Verona, consisting of about eighty members, headed by a clerk in a commercial house.

Letters have been received from Father Mathew by his brother, dated the 30th of June, from the hot springs, Arkansas, in which he states his health is very much improved.

**THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN TURKEY.**—The *Daily News* gives the following particulars of the illustrious Hungarians whom the jealousy of Austria, the dictation of Russia, and the weakness of the Porte, have consigned to imprisonment at Kutayeh:—It was gratifying to learn when the account was written that the exiles enjoyed tolerable health, and were more reconciled than at first to their unaccountable captivity. Kossuth, Batthyani, Meszaros, Perczel, and the rest, were, indeed, struck with despondency when conveyed as culprits and captives to the barrack prison of Kutayeh, where cells were assigned them for habitation more sojourning of Newgate than of honourable captivity. The strictest guard was kept over them, and they were not allowed to pass the walls of the barrack without a strong escort. The Turkish officers and soldiers have treated the prisoners with deference, and the Turkish population with every mark of Oriental respect, Kossuth being with them the Kral, who had held for a time in his hands the destinies of Eastern Europe. This universal respect was especially evident on the occasion of Kossuth's reception of his children. Three of them, interesting and intelligent little creatures, were sent by the Austrian Government, not without foreign intercession, to share their father's captivity. He and Madame Kossuth were allowed to go and meet

them—under guard of course; and the very guard of rude Turkish soldiers were affected to tears at the meeting. In the education of his children, the delving and planting of a kind of garden within the barrack wall, and an occasional game of skittles with the companions of his political and military struggles, Kossuth whiles away the time of his captivity. A private letter from General Dembinsky, dated from Broussa, the 5th of July, states that the Turkish Government, at the demand of the Russian and Austrian Governments, has ordered General Dembinsky to be removed from Broussa to Kutayeh, where Kossuth and his companions in exile are confined.

#### UNITED STATES.—RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON SLAVERY.

The recent action of this body, in regard to slavery (says the *Anti-slavery Reporter*), will, doubtless, attract much attention. The Committee on Bills and Overtures had received nineteen memorials on slavery, coming from Synods, Presbyteries, and churches under the care of the Assembly, and recommended the appointment of a special committee to consider the subject, and prepare a paper suitable for adoption by the Assembly. Before these memorials passed into the hands of this committee, several of them were read—as many as were called for by members of the body. The memorialists had the privilege of being fully heard. The following resolutions were ultimately adopted:—

1. That we exceedingly deplore the workings of the whole system of slavery as it exists in our country, and is interwoven with the political institutions of the slaveholding states, as fraught with many and great evils to the civil, political, and moral interests of those regions where it exists.

2. That the holding our fellow-men in the condition of slavery, except in those cases where it is unavoidable by the laws of the state, the obligations of guardianship, or the demands of humanity, is an offence in the proper import of that term as used in the Book of Discipline, which should be regarded and treated of in the same manner as other offences.

3. That the sessions and presbyteries are, by the constitution of our church, the courts of primary jurisdiction for the trial of offences.

4. That after this declaration of sentiment, the whole subject of slavery, as it exists in the church, be referred to the sessions and presbyteries, to take such action thereon as in their judgment the laws of Christianity require.

Perhaps the spirit of the General Assembly can be as well judged of by what they refused to do, as by what they did. They refused to pass the following, presented by the Rev. W. C. Clark, of Trumbull Presbytery, Ohio:—

Whereas, according to the decision of the General Assembly of 1849, "the system of slavery, as it exists in the United States, is intrinsically an unrighteous and oppressive system, and is opposed to the prescriptions of the law of God, to the spirit and precepts of the gospel, and to the best interests of humanity; therefore

Resolved—That the voluntary slaveholding be regarded as presumptive evidence of guilt, and should be treated by the lower judicatories as an offence as defined by the Book of Discipline, Chapter I., Section 3.

They also refused to pass the following, presented by Mr. B. F. Smith, an elder from the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia:—

Resolved—That this Assembly exceedingly deplores the existence of the system of slaveholding in this country, it being, in the judgment of the Assembly, *prima facie*, an offence within the meaning of our Book of Discipline.

Resolved—That, although the Assembly will not affirm that there are no circumstances in which an individual proved to be a slaveholder may be placed, that will take away from him the guilt of this offence, yet in the judgment of the Assembly the burden of showing the existence of such circumstances rests upon him.

Resolved, therefore—That the Assembly, in the exercise of its constitutional prerogative, and in the performance of an enjoined duty, does hereby bear its solemn testimony against this immorality, and urges upon the lower judicatories to deal with it according to the principles herein indicated, in conformity with the rules of discipline of the Church.

The *American Missionary* has the following pertinent remarks on the conclusions of the Assembly:—"The action of this body relative to the great and crying sin of slavery can hardly give satisfaction to honest, whole-hearted Christians, either in or out of the Presbyterian Church. It is not necessary to agitate the question whether the reverend gentleman who penned the resolutions did, or did not, mean carefully to distinguish between the 'workings' of the system of slavery, as it exists in our country, and slavery itself, so as to deplore the first without committing either himself or the Assembly against the last. A shield, broad enough to protect the head of every professedly Christian slaveholder, is found in the resolution which declares that treating men as chattels, under some circumstances, is an offence. 'The laws of the State, the obligations of guardianship, or the demands of humanity,' (!) furnish pleas enough for any slaveholder, if, indeed, any one should ever be called upon to plead before the Session of Presbytery of slaveholders to which he belongs. The whole question is finally referred to the Sessions and Presbyteries where the offence exists, i.e., in nine cases out of ten to slaveholders themselves."

**THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.**—An extraordinary petition from several ratepayers of the parish of Marylebone has been discussed by the vestry. The petitioners, after complaining of their heavy local taxation, recommend the vestry to purchase and furnish all the empty houses in the parish for the accommodation of the visitors to the Exhibition next year. The vestry, on Saturday, declined to comply with the suggestion.

#### IRELAND.

The great Tenant-right Conference, long heralded by the Irish newspapers, assembled at Dublin yesterday week. A committee of revision worked several days in settling the order of business, and in preparing a compact series of propositions to be debated; and the first meeting for general business commenced on Tuesday morning. It is intended to sit from ten o'clock to four, and from seven to ten, each day, till the matters in hand be duly resolved. The Conference is very numerous, and includes a great muster of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian clergy. Dr. M'Knight, editor of the *Banner of Ulster*, was called to the chair; the Reverend Mr. O'Shea, Roman Catholic clergyman, the Reverend Mr. Dobbin, Presbyterian minister, and Mr. William Girdwood, were appointed secretaries.

From the string of resolutions already agreed to we select the most strongly characteristic.

That a fair valuation of rent between landlord and tenant in Ireland is indispensable.

That an equitable valuation of land for rent should divide between the landlord and tenant the net profits of cultivation, in the same way as profits would be divided between the partners in any other business where one of them is a dormant partner and the other the working capitalist who takes upon him the whole risk.

That the valuation, when once made, shall be perpetual, subject to such readjustment as is mentioned in the next resolution; which was in these words—that every seven years there may, on the demand of either landlord or tenant, be a readjustment of the rent payable under the valuation, according to the rise or fall of the prices of agricultural produce.

That where the rent has been fixed by valuation, no rent beyond the valued rent shall be recoverable by any process of law.

That the tenant shall not be disturbed in his possession so long as he pays the rent fixed by the proposed law.

That the tenant should have a right to sell his interest, with all its incidents, at the highest market value.

That if the landlord shall at any time have made improvements, either when the land is in his own occupation, or with the consent of the tenant in occupation, or if the landlord shall have bought the tenant's improvements, the landlord shall have the right, on letting the same to a new tenant, or on giving notice to the tenant in possession, to have such improvements valued for the purpose of adding to the rent.

That wherever, in Ulster or elsewhere, tenant-right custom has prevailed, the value of such right, according to the local custom, shall be considered in all respects as an improvement made by the tenant, and be allowed for accordingly in valuing the rent.

That it be an instruction to the League to take into consideration, at the earliest possible period, the condition of farm labourers, and suggest some measure for their permanent protection and improvement, in connexion with the arrangement of the question between landlord and tenant.

The Conference closed its sittings on Thursday, after passing other resolutions, including the two following:—

That the valuation shall be made by tribunals which shall unite as far as possible the advantages of impartiality between landlord and tenant, cheapness, accessibility, and nomination by the parties interested.

That these advantages may be secured to a reasonable degree—first, by local tribunals, consisting of two valuers, one appointed by the landed proprietors and the other by the tenant-farmers of the Poor-law union; secondly, by having these valuers bound to value according to instructions embodied in the law; and thirdly, by having attached to each local tribunal a registrar or secretary, whose duty it shall be to register all the proceedings of the valuers, and to keep them informed and reminded of the requirements of the instructions under which they act.

It was also resolved to form an association, to be named the Irish Tenant League, with the "sole objects" of protecting the tenant "by the legal co-operation of persons of all classes and of all opinions on other subjects." Every person holding the tenant principles of the League, and subscribing one shilling, to be a member; and its Council to consist of ten elected members from Dublin and ten each from the four Irish provinces at large. It was announced that £10,000 at least would be indispensable "to carry on the operations of the League."

**AGRARIAN MURDER.**—Mr. John Pike, land-agent for Mr. Robert Cassidy, of Monasterevin, in King's County, was murdered yesterday week. While he was walking to Parsonstown (or Birr), with one Holligan, a tenant on the estate he managed, two men attacked him with pistols. Having long expected to be so attacked, he was armed with two pistols and a sword-cane; he used all his weapons successively, fired both pistols, and drew his sword-cane, but in vain: he was shot down, and his skull dashed in with the butt-end of a pistol. His companion, Holligan, saw all the fight, and describes it, but was, as he says, afraid to help: and at last, being threatened himself, fled to Birr. The populace, as in Mr. Mauleverer's case, are in evident complicity with the criminals; who of course have escaped. Mr. Pike had been fired at before, but he was brave and resolute. On this occasion he was about to evict some conspiring rent-refusers.

**THE POTATO CROP.**—The reports from the county districts are conflicting enough. There is no doubt that in some localities the disease is making rapid strides; but it must be again repeated, in order to check groundless despondency, that, from the vast breadth sown this season, one-half if not two-thirds of the crops might perish and still a sufficiency remain to prevent an approach to scarcity. From the north the accounts from two counties, Monaghan and Derry, are decidedly unfavourable; while in the west, at least in Sligo and Galway, matters are

no worse than they were last week, the distemper appearing to be at a stand-still. The *Leinster Express* is not so hopeful of some of the midland and eastern counties.

**THE SYNOD OF BISHOPS.**—The *Tipperary Vindicator* announces, "on the best authority," that the National Synod has been adjourned from the 15th to the 22nd of August. It is gossiped about here that the new Primate comes armed with pontifical powers to re-institute a whole legion of "fasts," which had been dispensed with by former Popes, and that a certain number of holydays are to be added to the long list already observed by the Roman Catholics of this country. These rumoured "reforms" do not appear to have been very favourably received.

**SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.**—The *Limerick Reporter* states that Mr. Smith, of Castlefergus, a magistrate of the county of Clare, who is accused of having conspired to shoot his mother, and who had been liberated after a recent investigation by Mr. Moloney, of Kiltannon, and Mr. O'Brien, resident magistrate of Tulla, has been again arrested by order of Government and lodged in Ennis gaol. The depositions in the case are voluminous and strange. The rumour is that the arrest has been ordered on the information of an insurance-office in which a policy has been effected on the life of the late Mrs. Smith. Mr. Smith is a gentleman about fifty-six years of age, and has been generally, if not always, a resident at Castlefergus.

**REPRIVES.**—William Ross, who was convicted of the crime of murdering his wife by means of poison, before Mr. Justice Cresswell, at the York Assizes, and who was left for execution last Saturday, the 10th inst., has been respite for a week—that is, till Saturday next, the 17th inst.—in order to give time for inquiry into all the facts of his case, and for a thorough investigation of all the allegations contained in the memorial presented on his behalf. The *Daily News* says:—"We have strong hopes that within a week additional evidence may be forthcoming to satisfy the Home Secretary that the unfortunate young man is not guilty of the crime of which he has been convicted."—William Chadwick, convicted capitally as an accessory before the fact for the murder by poison of his wife's uncle, at the Stafford Assizes, before Mr. Justice Williams, has been respite during pleasure—a course of proceeding which is virtually tantamount to a commutation of the extreme punishment into transportation for life.

**GOLD FOUND IN JAMAICA.**—We (*Standard*) state with much satisfaction that we have just seen and examined a large lump of auriferous rock or stone, just arrived from the neighbourhood of Annatto Bay, Jamaica. Split open, it appears almost one compact mass of gold and silver, the pure silver ore laying in small lumps thickly interspersed with gold particles. This lump will yield about seventy per cent. of the precious metals. This is considerably richer than many of the Californian specimens.

**SHOCKING DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.**—An inquest was held on Friday night on the body of Miss Sophia Beard, aged thirty. The deceased was on a visit with the family of Mr. Gunthorpe, a retired medical practitioner of Newington-place, Kennington. She slept in a back-room, on the first floor. On Thursday morning she was found dead in her night-dress on the stone pavement of the garden, under her window, which was open. Her skull was fractured by the fall from the window. Mr. Gunthorpe's opinion was that she had not thrown herself out, but that leaning too far forward to attend to some creeping plant, she had fallen out head foremost. Verdict, "Accidental death."

**DESTRUCTION OF MRS. GRAHAM'S BALLOON.**—Mrs. Graham made a night ascent from Cremorne-gardens, on Wednesday, under circumstances of great disadvantage, owing to the state of the atmosphere, and the heavy rain that had fallen during the afternoon; and after a somewhat hazardous trip, descended in a field near the South-Eastern Railway, at Edmonton, but in so doing, owing to the incautious conduct of some person who came to her assistance, the remainder of the gas contained in the balloon was ignited, and the balloon totally destroyed. Mrs. Graham was much scorched about the face. The fatigue she had undergone, and the loss of her balloon, so affected Mrs. Graham that she had to be assisted into Edmonton, where she received every attention, and soon after recovering, she took a post-chaise and returned home.

**ENERGY OF MR. HUME, M.P.**—The Liberal party generally has been foremost in the expression of respect and reverence for the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel; but it is interesting, above all, to observe the energy with which Mr. Hume endeavours to give this sentiment an enduring and visible form. He attends the working men's meetings, the rich men's meetings, and every sort of meeting held for this purpose. He writes letters to the papers, in order to give publicity to the scheme, and altogether shows a devotion to the memory of Sir Robert Peel which is almost surprising. Neither Graham, nor Goulburn, nor Cardwell, nor Hardinge, nor Sidney Herbert, has displayed a tenth part of the zeal to do honour to the memory of their friend which has been exhibited by his old forty years' political opponent, Joseph Hume.

About 120 pictures, collected in Italy and elsewhere by Lord Ward, have been placed in the great room of the Egyptian Hall. We believe it is Lord Ward's intention to make them accessible to the public.—*Builder*.

## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Church Establishment (Ireland), for abolition, 21.  
Marriages Bill, in favour of, 1.  
Oath of Abjuration (Jews) Bill, against, 9.  
Post-office, against late order, 8.  
\_\_\_\_\_, in favour of, 5.  
International Arbitration, in favour of, 47.  
Disarmament, in favour of, 14.  
Friendly Societies Bill, in favour of, 1.  
\_\_\_\_\_, for alteration of, 1.  
Sugar Duties, for increase of, 1.  
Church-rates, for abolition of, 2.  
Medical Profession, for exempting from the Income-tax, 3.

#### BILLS PRESENTED AND READ A FIRST TIME.

Crime and Outrage Act (Ireland) Continuance (No. 2) Bill.  
London Bridge Approaches Fund Bill.  
Law Fund Duties (Ireland) Bill.  
Transfer of Improvement Loans (Ireland) Bill.  
Savings Bank Act (Ireland) Continuance Bill.  
Church Building Acts Amendment Bill.  
Merchant Service Laws Consolidation Bill.

#### BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill.  
London Bridge Approaches Fund Bill.  
Law Fund Duties (Ireland) Bill.  
Crime and Outrage Act (Ireland) Continuance (No. 2) Bill.  
Transfer of Improvement Loans (Ireland) Bill.  
Savings Bank Act (Ireland) Continuance Bill.

#### BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill.  
Customs Bill.  
Marlborough House Bill.  
Consolidation Fund (Appropriation) Bill.  
Assizes (Ireland) Bill.  
Police Superannuation Fund Bill.  
Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill.  
Canterbury Settlement Lands Bill.  
Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c. (No. 2) Bill.  
Spitalfields and Shoreditch New Street Bill.  
Friendly Societies (Salaries and Expenses) Bill.  
Friendly Societies Bill.  
Law Fund Duties (Ireland) Bill.  
Copyright of Designs Act Amendment Bill.  
Union of Liberties with Counties Bill.  
General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill.  
Inspection of Coal Mines Bill.  
Crime and Outrage Act (Ireland) Continuance (No. 2) Bill.  
Transfer of Improvement Loans (Ireland) Bill.  
London Bridge Approaches Fund Bill.  
Savings Bank Act (Ireland) Continuance Bill.

#### BILLS READ A THIRD TIME, AND PASSED.

National Gallery (Edinburgh) Bill.  
Sheep and Cattle Contagious Disorders Prevention Continuance Bill.  
Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill.  
Marlborough House Bill.  
Assessed Taxes Composition Bill.  
Assizes (Ireland) Bill.  
Police Superannuation Fund Bill.  
Canterbury Settlement Lands Bill.  
Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c. (No. 2) Bill.  
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill.  
Customs Bill.  
Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill.  
Inspection of Coal Mines Bill.  
Transfer of Improvement Loans (Ireland) Bill.  
General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill.  
Law Fund Duties (Ireland) Bill.  
Friendly Societies Bill.  
Savings Bank Act (Ireland) Continuance Bill.  
Crime and Outrage Act (Ireland) Continuance Bill.  
London Bridge Approaches Fund Bill.  
Union of Liberties with Counties Bill.  
Copyright of Designs Act Amendment Bill.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.

[For next Session.]

The Lord Mayor of Dublin.—That this House do resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the Acts regulating the present mode of levying the Duty on Home-made Spirits in Bond; with a view to granting the manufacturers of and dealers in Home-made Spirits the same privileges regarding allowances for leakage and evaporation as those which the importers of and dealers in Colonial and Foreign Spirits already possess.

Mr. Hume.—That this House will not proceed in Committee of Supply to consider any Votes of Public Money after midnight.

Lord Dudley Stuart.—To call the attention of the House to the inconvenience arising from the practice of causing Strangers to withdraw during Divisions.

Mr. Sharman Crawford.—Bill to amend the laws relating to the valuation of Lands and Tenements in Ireland.

Mr. Forster.—Bill for the better and more economical management of Lighthouses, and for the relief of British Shipping from the burthen of the present excessive rates levied for their maintenance.

Sir Benjamin Hall.—To call the attention of the House to the state of the Established Church in Wales.

Mr. Hume.—That no Public Bill be read a second time after the 15th day of July.

#### DEBATES.

##### IRISH ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. G. A. HAMILTON moved the second reading of the Encumbered Estates Act Amendment Bill; the principal object of which was to provide that the commissioners shall sell no estate for less than fifteen years' purchase.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the bill be read that day three months; objecting both to its principle and details. It proceeds upon a different and opposite principle to the existing act, and would be in fact a repeal of that act; and at the same time it proceeds on a total mistake as to the facts. He ventured to say, after the most careful examination of every particular case that had been mentioned, that no sale had as yet taken place at an under-value. It had been repeatedly stated that one estate had been sold at one-and-a-half year's purchase. On a former occasion he stated the circumstances connected with that sale, and intimated his conviction that it was a dear purchase. The circumstances which had since occurred had verified that opinion; for, upon the condition of paying the expenses connected with the sale, the purchaser had been allowed

to get rid of it, and the estate had since been sold at a little less than two-thirds of the sum which he gave for it. When you talk of so many years' purchase, it is quite impossible, on the face of it, to know what is meant, whether the nominal rent or the actual value. A most prejudicial state of things had grown up in Ireland in this respect, which the present bill was eminently calculated to continue. No sooner was land presented for lease than a host of tenants offered themselves, each outbidding the other, and all promising to give not only infinitely more than the land was worth, but infinitely more than they could ever pay: the result of which system had been the extension and perpetuation of pauperism for the tenant class, and for other classes an altogether erroneous notion of the value of property in Ireland. In its immediate results this system has, no doubt, been advantageous to the landlords, for it has enabled them to borrow double the money upon land thus let at double its value; but the double value was never realized, for the simple reason that it was utterly impossible for the tenant to pay it, and landlord and tenant had thus hanging over them liabilities which neither could at all meet out of the land purporting to be the security. The large nominal rentals placed against the announcements of sales under the act were a positive evil as regarded these sales. Where estates in Ireland were said to be sold for twenty years' purchase upon the rental set under the old system, the exceeding probability was, that the actual result of the sale had been forty years' purchase. There was one fact which he considered as a marked tribute to the value of the act of last year, as now better understood—that whereas at first the applications for sales proceeded principally from encumbrancers, almost all the more recent applications had emanated from the owners. He deeply regretted that so one-sided a measure as this should have been sent down from the House of Lords; and he still more regretted that, its whole object being the advantage of the Irish landlords at the expense of their creditors and tenants, its author should have been an Irish landlord.

Mr. FRENCH, Mr. SCULLY, and Colonel DUNNE, successively expressed their surprise at the attack made by Sir John Romilly on the House of Lords and the landlords of Ireland; so acrimonious in substance, though not couched in coarse or vituperative language. Mr. FRENCH urged the weighty importance of such an arrangement of the sales as will spread them equally over the whole three years for which the commission is to exist, and as will more promptly than at present place the produce of the sales in the hands of those who have been deprived of their property.

Mr. STAFFORD also deprecated the Attorney-General's reflection on the House of Lords; but added, that, after having carefully considered the question, he had come to the conclusion, that in the present unfortunate condition of Irish property, the best thing that could be done would be to allow the Encumbered Estates Bill to work as it stands. He regretted extremely that the Security for Advances Bill (brought in by Sir John Romilly, but resisted by the Irish Members, till Ministers withdrew it), had not been passed this session.

Mr. BRIGHT observed, that it seemed impossible even to state the facts of this case without expressing an opinion which some gentlemen conceived to be an attack on the other branch of the Legislature. Four bills have lately been sent from the other House: the Distress for Rent Bill, to "assimilate the law of Ireland to the law of England"—an object professed only when a bad principle is found in English legislation; the Landlord and Tenant Bill, to make into a crime that which was never yet held by us a criminal offence; the Small Tenements Recovery Bill, to give greater facilities to landlords to obtain those hovels which for the most part the peasants have themselves built. The object in all is to give power to get rid of the occupier, and seize what he has for the landlord's rent. But now comes this act to prevent the sale of a landlord's land without his consent, unless at a rate greatly higher than its value—for the enormously high valuation of 1832 was to be taken. It is called confiscation to sell a man's land and pay the debts that he won't pay himself. Does not the simple narrative of these facts damage the character of the House of Lords? Lord Stanley talked of the "rubbish" the Franchise Bill would introduce into the constituency. The spirit which actuates that man appears to actuate the majority of the House of Lords and a considerable minority of the House of Commons. It is a spirit which tends to create discord between Ireland and England, and is therefore the most unpatriotic and anti-national that could be cherished.

Mr. HAMILTON declined to press his motion to a division. So the bill was lost.

#### STAMP DUTIES.

In Committee on the Stamp Duties on Law Proceedings the Chancellor of the EXCHEQUER stated, that when he brought forward his propositions at an early period of the session, he was not very cognizant of what the probable amount of the revenue would be; but since that time the revenue had increased more than he expected, and, without being very sanguine, he believed the loss by reducing the stamp would not be so great as he then estimated. The commencement of the act also is postponed to October; so that it would be in operation only half of this year. Under these circumstances, he feels justified in going further than he last thought; and he proposes to reduce the duty on conveyances altogether to one-half per cent. instead of one per cent. as he last proposed. The duty on mortgages will be, as he before explained, a uniform eighth per cent. without limit to the progression. The loss on

the revenue by the whole remissions of the bill will be about £500,000 a-year.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, on the consideration of the Commons' amendments to the Ecclesiastical Bill, the Archbishop of CANTERBURY moved an amendment, with the object of counteracting the clause introduced by the Commons for amalgamating the episcopal fund with the common fund. The Archbishop's clause would have carried only a surplus of the former fund to the latter. "Not one syllable of his Grace's explanations was heard in the reporters' gallery." The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied equally inaudibly. After "some nearly inaudible conversation," a division was taken: the Archbishop's clause was rejected by 37 to 22, and the Commons' amendments were agreed to.

REPRESSION OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

The second reading of the Crime and Outrage Act (Ireland) Continuance Bill, which had previously been so strongly opposed, was on Thursday allowed to pass almost without challenge; some arrangement or compromise being hinted, both expressly and tacitly. Mr. SHARPE CRAWFORD moved that the second reading be put off till that day three months; but this was understood by Sir GEORGE GREY to be only his way of protesting. The protest was carried out in formal division; and the second reading was carried, by 89 to 26.

Immediately after the bill had been read a second time, Sir GEORGE GREY asked Mr. Hamilton if he intended to persevere with his Landlord Bill this session; intimating that he felt [officially] that it would be impossible to agree to it, even after considerable amendment. Mr. HAMILTON, thus disengaged, admitted that he must abandon his intentions; leaving with the Government the responsibility of consequences which he felt assured would be disastrous to Ireland. Mr. REYNOLDS—"Do you withdraw the bill?" Mr. HAMILTON would be no party to its withdrawal, but would not oppose the discharge of the order for the second reading, if any one else chose to move it. So Mr. REYNOLDS moved the discharge of the order, and that course was agreed to without dissent.

In the course of the conversations on these bills, Mr. HUMES said he had been told of an "arrangement" with the Irish members: he could only say that he was prepared to resist the Outrage Bill to the utmost; but it was more the affair of the Irish members than his, and if they did not persist he must bow to necessity and let it pass.

On Friday the progress of the bill met a skirmishing opposition from Mr. REYNOLDS and some other Irish members; who perhaps embrace this means of purging themselves from the imputation of any share in the "compromise" under which Ministers are said to have withdrawn their sympathies from the Landlord Bill with a fatal effect to that measure. Divisions were taken on the motion for going into committee, and in committee on an amendment to limit the operation of the bill to one year; in which divisions Ministers and their opponents polled 82 to 34, and 75 to 34, respectively.

On the motion for the third reading of the bill on Monday, Mr. G. THOMPSON recapitulated the incidents that had attended or justified the enactment of previous coercive measures for Ireland. He contended that the present state of that country did not require a renewal of such measures, and enlarged upon the inconsistency manifested in the conduct of the Whig administration, who when out of office, denounced the very policy to which they were now committing themselves. The hon. member concluded by moving that the bill be read a third time that day three months.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. MOORE, and supported by Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS (the new member for Lambeth) recommended conciliation instead of coercion as the remedy for the social ills of Ireland. If the crime of assassination was still prevalent, it would be most effectually met by a bill for regulating on just principles the relationship between landlord and tenant.

The third reading was then carried by 75 to 21. The bill was then passed.

LABOUR FOR THE WEST INDIES.

In the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. BERNAL raised a conversation on the defective state of the regulations on the immigration of Africans into the West India Colonies, more especially into Jamaica. Contracts are limited to a year. Now in the first year, from sickness and the immigrants being unaccustomed to labour, there is frequently a loss to the employer on the balance. If the contract were for three years, that disadvantage might be overcome. Mr. Bernal asked no protection, only assistance in regulating the supply of labour.

Mr. HUMES only desired that the same contracts for labour that are allowed in England should be allowed in the West Indies.

Mr. HUMES seemed at once to refuse the boon, to say it is already granted, and to declare that there is no objection to its concession. His noble friend at the head of the Colonial Office—and he shared the feeling with him—does not rely with any confidence on long contracts of this kind; as it is in the power of the unwilling labourer to make the contract a burden instead of a benefit. But Lord Grey has already sanctioned contracts for a term of three years in British Guiana, and he will of course be quite prepared to sanction them in Jamaica. He has done so in Trinidad already. The immigration of free labour from Africa has proved a failure. The immigration of Coolies is not, however, as asserted, universally considered a failure; many requests have been made to renew it; and he was happy to say

that arrangements have been made to comply with those requests. Arrangements have also been made, in consequence of communications with Dr. Gutzlaff, for introducing free Chinese immigrants to Trinidad.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

On Friday, the House of Commons resumed the "counted-out" debate on the motion by Mr. HUMES for a Royal Commission of inquiry into the martial law proceedings of Sir Henry Ward in the Ionian Islands, and into the general grievances of those dependencies. Mr. HUMES having recapitulated his case,

Mr. HAWES offered a defence, to the best of his power, on behalf of an honourable friend for months exposed to unjust censure. Deprecating an appearance of indifference to the fearful character of martial law, Mr. Hawes traversed the circumstances of the insurrection as narrated by Sir Henry Ward himself; quoting largely from published despatches, with the object of showing how extensive and serious was the insurrectionary movement in Cephalonia at its first outbreak. A system of terrorism was adopted by the insurgents, which drove the peaceably-disposed populace to wander for days and nights, with their wives and children, in the woods. If this universal alarm had not been allayed by the most prompt decision, within a week the island would have been a desert. With regard to the punishments, deplored their necessary severity, Sir Henry Ward stated that not one person was condemned to execution for any offence that could be construed into "simple political hostility" to the Government. Every one of those executed had been convicted of crimes of the most heinous character—murders, rapes, robberies, house-burnings, threats to rip up women big with child, and to kill children, if their husbands and fathers refused to join the banditti. The House would make every allowance for a British Governor, who, surrounded by peculiar and painful circumstances, and by persons hostile to the British rule, had only acted in conformity with the feelings of all the legislative bodies and of the great mass of the people of the islands; and whose conduct had met with opposition from none of the authorities on the spot, but had received the general approbation of all, including the learned Judges of the Ionian Islands. He called on the House to agree with him in saying that Sir Henry Ward was fully justified in availing himself of martial law, as the only means of restoring peace and tranquillity in the Ionian Islands.

Mr. BRIGHT remarked that he had heard from Mr. Hawes a very similar but still more energetic defence of Lord Torrington; he was glad to see that the experience of the Under-Secretary for the Colonies in that case had moderated his tone in this. The defence had been founded almost entirely on Sir Henry Ward's own despatches: which might certainly be read in two or three different ways, for they seemed to be a frank exposition of the extreme panic under which he was acting, and to impress you with the conclusion that he was blundering on in the dark under exceeding fear. It is a notable point that Sir Henry's despatch of the 10th September was not answered till the 6th October—a period of twenty-six days. A friendly hint by Lord Grey, that the information furnished seemed scarcely to warrant overturning of the constitution, would have led him to review his course, and consider very carefully whether or not the continued suspension of the civil law in the Ionian islands had really become unavoidable.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL turned Mr. Bright's accusation of panic into an imputation of personal cowardice against Sir Henry Ward; and then met the latter charge by pointing to the slacrity with which Sir Henry Ward exposed himself to personal danger in Cephalonia, instead of safely remaining, as he might, at Corfu. Lord John had the strongest impression that Sir Henry Ward's decision prevented much bloodshed and saved many lives: he therefore opposed a motion imputing that he was blame-worthy.

Colonel DUNNE, who had seen many years' service in the Islands, Mr. HINDLEY, who has conversed with residents, Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON, from circumstances which have come to his own knowledge, and Sir DE LACY EVANS, defended Sir Henry Ward, or warned the House against relying on the statements made to his prejudice.

Lord DUDLEY STUART, Colonel THOMPSON, and Mr. ANSTEE, supported Mr. HUMES's motion.

On a division, the motion was negatived, by 84 to 13.

LORD BROUHAM ON LAW REFORM AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

In the House of Peers, on Friday, Lord BROUHAM made a statement and uttered a criticism on matters little related to each other. He commenced with calling the attention of the House to the Criminal Law Commission and Digest. The Commission completed their labours last year, and have now digested the criminal law into two statutes—each in some eight hundred or nine hundred articles—on the criminal law itself, and on the criminal forms of procedure. He proposes that this digest be submitted to yet one more Commission, well and carefully selected, to be finally revised. Having dismissed this subject, Lord Brougham, according to the report in the *Times*, "wandered far away into almost every conceivable subject." "His speech," says the reporter, "as far as we could hear it—it was very imperfectly indeed—was of the most discursive and erratic description; and the topics, when heard, were so unconnected with each other, as to render anything like either an accurate or a consistent report of them quite impossible." It consisted of an attack, in the most unmeasured

language, on the report recently made by a Select Committee of the House of Commons on official salaries. There were imperfections in every line of it. The savings which it recommended were utterly insignificant in a financial point of view. It trampled upon all considerations of justice at home, and destroyed all our diplomatic relations abroad. What information the committee had got, where they had got it, to what witnesses they had resorted to enlighten the darkness of their understandings, he could not by any possibility conceive. The reduction of judicial salaries seemed the especial mark of his ire, and formed the subject of the concluding sarcasm in his philippic.

He hoped that he should never see the administration of justice poisoned at its source by measures which would render a seat on the bench unworthy the acceptance of the best and ablest and most experienced advocates at the bar, nor the diplomatic appointments of the country stripped of their due influence by being filled either by men of great qualifications without fortune, or of men of great fortune without any qualifications for the posts to which they were appointed."

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Sir B. HALL called attention to the manner in which public business had been transacted during the session. Referring to the general desire to get business done, which had been manifested by the greater brevity of speeches, the paucity of adjourned debates, and the fact that there had been no instance of a "no house," or (on Government nights) of a "count out" throughout the whole session, he calculated that during 25 working weeks the House had sat 1,041 hours, and held 149 sittings, making, with a fair allowance for Wednesdays, an average of 10½ hours per day, four days in every week. This heavy work, combined with the enormous amount of committee services, left members no time or energy to attend to any other duties either for themselves or their constituents. Notwithstanding these protracted sittings, only 58 public bills had been as yet carried, being 31 less than last year. After briefly sketching the histories of the many celebrated bills that had occupied many nights of debate and been finally withdrawn, he assigned a chief share in the evil of which he complained to the time allowed to be wasted in the discussion of abortive measures; and further assigned to the lack of energy in the Government the circumstance that these measures had proved abortive. Wherever the Ministers had shown a determination, as with the Marlborough House and the Duke of Cambridge Annuity Bill, they had found no difficulty in getting the acts passed. He recommended a mature consideration of the subject during the recess, and added a few practical suggestions for adoption next session.

Lord J. RUSSELL denied that the British Legislature deserved the accusation of unfruitfulness, believing that it got through more work than any other assembly in the world. He reminded the House that the vast amount of annual business necessarily occupied many weeks of discussion, and limited the time that could be devoted to new bills. Even when measures were ultimately withdrawn, the debates they provoked could not be called barren, as they ripened the subject for future legislation, and such a result was inevitable, unless a Government could be found possessing the gift of prophecy. The noble lord then alluded to several bills mentioned by Sir B. Hall, and defended his conduct at first in introducing, and afterwards in abandoning, them. Some of these measures had been sacrificed for reasons of policy, others to necessity, others because they were susceptible of improvement, and others because of the persistency of their opponents.

Mr. BRIGHT pointed out one great source of delay and difficulty in the present mode of discussing matters of detail in the full House, which was much too unwieldy an instrument for such work. He suggested that details should be transferred to the consideration of a selected body of members, leaving the House to debate and vote only upon the principles of the measures. The hon. member regretted the failure in passing any satisfactory landlord and tenant bill for Ireland during the session; and regretted upon Lord Brougham the censure his lordship had uttered "elsewhere" against the report of the commission on public salaries.

Mr. STAFFORD made some remarks upon certain topics which had been under discussion during the session; and Sir B. HALL withdrew the motion with which he had concluded his speech.

THE CEYLON COMMITTEE.

Mr. HUMES, after alluding to the extraordinary nature of the transactions in Ceylon which had occupied a committee of inquiry for two years, moved that the evidence taken before that committee should be printed.

Mr. HAWES opposed the motion. The proposition for publishing the evidence had been considered and negatived by the committee. He was most anxious that the evidence should be laid before the House, but it would be unjust to do so before the party had an opportunity of affording explanations. He moved, as an amendment, that the evidence be referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the members of her Majesty's Government.

Mr. NEWBROOK asked what right the committee had to suppress the evidence. There might be reasons for not printing it, but the inference would be inevitable that the Government either had been for two years ignorantly sanctioning atrocities, or were cognizant of and approved them.

Sir J. WALMSLEY explained the reasons which induced him, as a member of the committee, to modify his opinion upon this subject. He voted for its publication.

Mr. M'CULLAGH opposed the motion. The House

should not violate a rule respecting confidential communications which was observed in courts of justice. No good could be attained by the premature publication of this evidence without explanation.

Sir J. Hogg complained that a discussion as to the conduct of Lord Torrington should have been raised upon a motion for printing the evidence—a course which was unfair to the individual and to the House; and he condemned the reception of the confidential correspondence by the committee. He supported the amendment.

Mr. HUME briefly replied to some of the observations offered during the discussion, but withdrew his motion, promising to recur to the subject early next session, when he should, if necessary, follow it up with a motion for the prosecution of Lord Torrington.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**DROPPED MEASURES.**—The Administration of Criminal Justice Improvement Bill, Chief Justices' Salaries Bill, and Savings-bank Bill, were withdrawn by Government on Thursday. The withdrawal of the Savings-bank bill was announced by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, with expressions of very great regret that he must postpone even the discussion upon this bill till next session. He had been first anxious to pass the bill, and then at least to discuss it; but at this time of the session he found he must abandon both hopes.

**UNHEALTHINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—Mr. MACKINNON informed the House of Commons, on Friday, that five of its officers have been seriously indisposed by complaints such as usually arise from exhalations from drains or grave-yards. Is a stop to be put to the escape of effluvia from the drains opened in the vicinity of the House?—Parliament Gardens. Lord EBRINGTON said it was unfortunately true that eight of the officers of the House have been seized with diarrhoea; but that ailment is general in the metropolis, and he believed the drain had nothing to do with it, any more than with the abominable smell which so annoyed the House the other day. He hinted that St. Margaret's Church-yard contains the *corpora delicti*.

**THE NEW MEMBER FOR LAMBETH.**—Mr. WILLIAMS, the newly-elected member for Lambeth, took the oaths and his seat in the House of Commons on Thursday. He is the first member who has been sworn in the new house.

**SPITALFIELDS AND SHOREDITCH NEW STREET BILL.**—On Thursday, on the motion for going into committee on this bill, Mr. HUME said, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to be ashamed of himself for introducing a bill of that description at so late a period of the session, by which £60,000 is to be raised upon the coal-tax for the proposed improvements. He moved that the Chairman leave the chair. Several other members joined in this remonstrance, but the amendment was negatived by 46 against 32; and, after a second division on one of the clauses, the bill passed the committee.

**THE CUSTOMS BILL** was read a third time; and a new clause was then brought forward by the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, giving legal validity to all rules, orders, or regulations *already* made or issued by the Commissioners, but not enlarging their *legislative* powers prospectively. Mr. HUME still objected to the clause, but it passed by a majority of 50 to 14; and the bill itself then passed.

**SUNDAY DELIVERY IN THE POST-OFFICE.**—In reply to a question from Lord BROUGHAM, on Friday, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE said he hoped that the Commission on Sunday labour in the Post-office would agree to their report that day. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE observed that the Government were receiving daily representations of the baneful consequences resulting from the present arrangement, and he trusted that the result of the inquiry would be the adoption of a better one. The Earl of ST. GERMANES said he understood that an offer of the lately vacant place of head of the money-order department at the Post-office had been made by the secretary to three of the senior clerks, on condition of their withdrawing their names from a certain memorial, and denying all its allegations. The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said the statement was utterly without foundation. The Earl of ST. GERMANES read an extract from petition to the House of Commons, presented from these clerks, stating that such an offer had been made.

On Saturday, the House of Commons sat from twelve to half-past two p.m. in the new chamber forwarding bills. On the motion for going into committee on the Copyright of Designs Acts Amendment Bill, Colonel SIBTHORP asked the Government to pledge themselves not to sanction any advance of public money for the Exhibition of 1851 without the authority of Parliament. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER hoped that no inference would be drawn from his not having answered Colonel Sibthorpe's question that any grant was contemplated for the purposes of the Exhibition; but, at the same time, he gave no pledge on the subject.

**THE SUBDIVISION OF PARISHES.**—Lord J. RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Church Building Act. The purpose of the measure he stated to be to carry out certain recommendations of the Subdivision of Parishes Commission. The bill was now proposed to be introduced that it might be considered by members and the public during the recess. The bill was subsequently brought in, read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Friday [a laugh].

**THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.**—In reply to a question put by Mr. HUME, on Monday, Sir J. Horhouse

explained the arrangements made by the late Sir J. Carnac with reference to a provision for the widow and adopted son of the late Rajah of Sattara, and stated that the sum finally fixed upon was three times the amount originally proposed, namely, £12,000 a year. He added that with regard to the Rajah's private property, he thought the claim ought to be looked into, and he had written to Lord Falkland, at Bombay, who would probably make inquiry into the subject.

**THE RIVER PLATE.**—In reply to Mr. SMYTHE, Lord PALMERSTON said, it had been thought better to conclude a treaty with General Rosas without waiting for the result of the negotiations going on with France, which were, however, proceeding satisfactorily, and that there was not the slightest ground of apprehension as to the lives and property of British subjects residing in the Banda Oriental.

On Monday night, the House of Commons sat from one till half-past eight in the new Chamber, and adjourned till Wednesday.

**THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S ANNUITY BILL** and the Marlborough House Bill have made railroad progress through the Upper House. They were read a third time and passed on Monday night.

**LAST EFFORT OF LANDLORDISM.**—The third reading of the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill having been moved in the House of Lords, on Monday, the Earl of LUCAN proposed to add a clause, whereby the illegal removal of growing crops by a tenant should be included among the offences over which the magistrates were to exercise a summary power of conviction. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the introduction of a clause which was dissident from the general spirit of the measure, and might endanger its passing. Their lordships divided upon the clause—Contents, 6; Non-contents, 22—16. The bill was then read a third time and passed.—The Poor Relief Bill was read a third time and passed. The Friendly Societies Bill was discussed for some time, but ultimately passed the second reading. The London Bridge Approaches Bill was read a first time. The Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill, the Customs Bill, and the Assizes (Ireland) Bill, were committed, and the clauses agreed to.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 14, Two o'clock.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords last night, the London Bridge Approaches Bill was read a second time, and, the standing orders being suspended in its favour, was immediately afterwards committed, read a third time, and passed.

The Board of Health (No. 3) Bill went through committee.

On the motion of Lord MONTEAGLE, Messrs. Gream and Gage were called to the bar of the House, and examined regarding the forgeries of signatures to a petition from Liverpool, some time since presented to their lordships' House. The accused gentlemen were heard in their own defence, when some considerable discussion ensued, resulting in their being committed to Newgate for a fortnight, in expiation of the breach of privilege.

The Earl of RODEN then put a question to Her Majesty's Ministers as to certain alleged religious persecutions of Protestant ministers and others in Ireland.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE attributed the origin of the disputes to which the noble earl had called attention to persons who, no doubt actuated by great zeal, had endeavoured to give the religion which they professed what was called in Scotland an "aggressive" character among a population the majority of whom were opposed to their views. Every effort had been and would continue to be made by the Government to repress outrage.

The Crime and Outrage Act (Ireland) Continuance Bill and the Friendly Societies Bill were passed, and the other bills on the table having been forwarded a stage, the House adjourned.

The House of Commons did not sit yesterday.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**FRANCE.**—The President started on his southern tour on Monday, accompanied by several of his Ministers. At the railway station he was very cordially received. The President stopped for a few moments at Monreaux, Soigny and Villeneuve-sur-Yonne, where he was enthusiastically received by the population which had congregated from the neighbouring country, and reached Tonnerre at half-past 10 o'clock. At half-past 11 o'clock he took his departure for Dijon.

**PRUSSIA.**—A courier had left Berlin for Vienna on the 6th instant bearing a decided declaration to the Austrian Cabinet, that should the latter persist in convoking the diet and invite Prussia to take part, the latter would refuse, and further, in case of an attempt to impose the resolutions of such a body on the states of Germany, would resist it by force. The response of Prince Schwarzenburg is expected, and will decide the Government of Berlin. Nothing further is known of the Ministerial crisis.

**WIESBADEN** already resembles a little Coblenz. The Count de Chambord has engaged the Hotel des Quatre-Saisons. On Thursday evening, the Count de Chambord will be joined at Cologne by M.M. Berryer and St. Priest, and, it is said, by two personages of the old government. It is in that conference that will be decided what policy shall be followed at Wiesbaden.

**AMERICA.**—Advices from New York have been received to August 2. The Slavery Bill had at last, contrary to expectation, been rejected by the Senate. The admission of California as a state was to be considered separately. A bill has been laid before Congress for a line of steamers to Africa. The new President has declared as his policy a strict neutrality in the affairs of all foreign countries. The accounts received from the cotton crops were much more favourable than they had been hitherto. The wheat harvest throughout the country has been gathered, and the quantity produced is said to be far greater than ever before.

**SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.**—By intelligence from Rendsburg to the 10th inst., we learn that the damage done by the explosion of the laboratory of the artillery is much greater than first announced. Ninety-one bodies have been buried, and many more were still in the hospitals. Scarcely a house in the town has entirely escaped from the concussion. The effect of the catastrophe on the public mind had been very depressing. Up to 8 o'clock p.m. on the above day there were no more reports from the outposts of the army; all was quiet in that direction. The rumour now current is, that England and Russia have sent commissioners to Copenhagen and Kiel for the purpose of endeavouring to bring about a termination of bloodshed.

**SARDINIA.**—Letters from Turin of the 8th inst. announce the arrest of the Archbishop, by command of the Government, and his committal to the fortress of Fenestrelles. The Servite monks, who have hitherto served the church of San Carlo in the parish of the deceased minister, have been expelled from the city; their expulsion was in consequence notified to them by the authorities, and a judicial inventory of their furniture and property was drawn up. The monks, fifteen in number, offered no resistance, but protested; they were put into an omnibus, to be conveyed to the convents of their order at Saluzzo and Alessandria.

**SUDDEN DEATH OF THE RECORDER OF THE CITY OF LONDON.**—The death of the Right Hon. Charles Ewan Law, Q.C., Recorder of the City of London, took place rather suddenly at his residence at Eaton-place. The hon. gentleman has been ailing for some few days, but his illness was not of that character to cause alarm to his family. He served the office of Common Serjeant from 1830 to 1832, when he was elected Recorder. By his death a vacancy occurs in the representation of Cambridge University in Parliament. Mr. Russell Gurney, Judge of the City Sheriff's Court, is spoken of in the City as a likely candidate for the vacant Recordership.

**THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL** has, we hear, left full and specific directions in his will for the early publication of his political memoirs; and has ordered that the profits arising from the publication shall be given to some public institution for the education of the working classes. As already stated, he has confided the task of preparing these memoirs to Lord Mahon and Mr. Cardwell. Their duty will, however, be comparatively light, though delicate, from the admirable and orderly state in which Sir Robert has left all his papers.—*Daily News*.

**MR. CHARLES PEARSON, AND HIS LATE CONSTITUENTS.**—A crowded meeting of the electors of the borough of Lambeth took place on Monday evening, in the Assembly-room at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, to receive the farewell address of Chas. Pearson, Esq., upon his recent retirement from Parliament. On Mr. Pearson entering the room, and proceeding to the platform, he was greeted with the cordial cheers of the meeting. Mr. Henry Doulton was called to the chair. Mr. Pearson then addressed the meeting at considerable length, explaining that he had thought it his duty, when he felt that his official avocations as City solicitor would not permit him, with a due regard to his health, to retain his seat, to resign. He expatiated, at some length, on the question of prison discipline, to which he had mainly devoted his attention, and hinted that he might, at some future time, again seek the suffrages of the electors of Lambeth. Resolutions expressing the full confidence of his late constituents, and thanking him "for his able and unwearied exertions to promote a better and more economical system of prison discipline," were carried with acclamation.

**SUNDAY DELIVERY IN THE POST-OFFICE.**—Lord CLANRICARDE (Postmaster-General), Mr. Labouchere (President of the Board of Trade), and Mr. G. Cornwall Lewis (Secretary of the Treasury), to whom the new postal regulations have been referred, will, it is expected, present their report in a day or two. The *Observer* hints that the following will be the substance:—While recommending every possible concession to the religious feelings of the community, not inconsistent with public convenience or the necessities of particular cases, it is most likely that they will advise a relaxation of the strict order against the transmission of letters in town and country on Sunday.

**WORTHY OF THE CONSIDERATION OF MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.**—In Aberdeen, the streets are swept every day, at an annual cost of £1,400, and the refuse brings in £2,000 a year. In Perth, the scavenging costs £1,300 per annum, and the manure sells for £1,730.

**CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, August 14.** To this day's market the supply of grain is very scanty; nevertheless, the trade is slow. Prices continue without any variation.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 900 qrs.; Foreign, 3,070 qrs. Barley—Foreign, 3,110 qrs. Oats—English, 470 qrs.; Foreign, 4,880 qrs. Flour—English, 580; Foreign, 8,530 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Received for Mr. Heard, 20s.; from Mr. R. S. Ashton, of Darwen.

Received for Dr. Dick, of Broughty Ferry, 5s.; from "Two Friends at Buckingham."

"J. A. Merrington," and "W. J. S.," too late for this week.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1850.

#### SUMMARY.

EARLY and late, night and morning, have our legislators been at work to wind up the business of the session—so that, since our last number, its sittings may almost be described as having been *en permanence*. Shoals of bills are shovelled through the House with a haste that few would venture to call decorous. We fear that, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance on the part of the Radical members, much mischief will be found to have been done during the last fortnight of the session, under cover of this multiplicity of business.

The Lords and the Commons have been a little at cross purposes of late. In fact, the Houses have differed more than is their wont. Two measures sent down to the Lower House by noble landlords, having for their object, either to confer more stringent powers upon the proprietors of the soil in Ireland, or to abridge their practical responsibility to their creditors, have been thrown out without ceremony by the popular branch of legislature. The Landlord and Tenant Bill—one of them—was designed to give to the former a legal property in the growing crops of the latter. The other—the Encumbered Estates Act Amendment Bill—was drawn up with a view to prevent the sale of mortgaged estates in the hands of the Commissioners, for less than fifteen years' purchase. These unblushing attempts on the part of a needy and greedy land proprietor, to promote their own interests, reckless of who else might suffer, have, happily for Ireland, been signally frustrated. But the service thus done is accompanied by a make-weight of sheer and unnecessary coercion. The bill for the continuance of the Crime and Outrages Act, the operation of which is now limited to two years instead of four, has been resolutely dragged through its several stages by a Ministerial majority. There has been sharp skirmishing about it, insofar as discussion is concerned, and Lord John has been compelled to listen to many an unwelcome truth. But beyond this, he has not been obstructed, and the history of this bill, and that of two or three others still more discreditable to him, proves how easily he can get through business when he is really intent upon it, and how mainly the delays and the abortions of the session are to be ascribed to his lack of honest purpose.

The Commons have further resisted the will of the Lords, by re-introducing into the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill the clause, rejected by their lordships, for amalgamating the episcopal and common fund—and in this shape the measure has been carried. As a slight check upon the design entertained in high quarters, of increasing almost indefinitely the number of Bishops, this decision is not without its value. But the primary object of the Ministerial measure, to subject the large funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to other than episcopal management, has been defeated by the craft and power of ruling Churchmen. We doubt whether Mr. Horner will regard the act as any security for the just appropriation of the surplus Church revenues.

"Poor Sir Charles Wood," says the *Spectator*, "has come to a climax in his own style. He has been engaged in winding up several of his little financial measures; and all writers of fiction know that the winding up is the most difficult part of a composition. He had to bring his Stamps Act to a close, and he hit upon a very naive mode of reconciling the House to past and present trouble which his bungling bill-making had occasioned. In its original shape, the bill was absolutely and ridiculously unworkable, but since he was obliged to withdraw it and remodel it, Sir Charles has

had the blessed windfall of more revenue than he expected, and so he throws out the bonus of more taxes to be remitted by the bill—half a million, instead of three hundred thousand pounds."

The report of the select committee of the House of Commons on official salaries has provoked the irritable temper of Lord Brougham. Fearful, apparently, that his transatlantic trip next Spring will prevent his giving utterance to all the contempt he feels for the economical spirit of the age, and for its distinguished representatives, he has "taken time by the forelock," and has already poured out a torrent of invective upon the gentlemen of the select committee. Mr. Bright seized an opportunity on Monday evening of handing back to the noble lord, in a few quiet sentences, a spirited retort, defaced only by one thing, namely, a sentence smacking too much of self-commendation.

Mr. Hume has, during the last week, taken in hand two colonial grievances, but neither motions were very successful under his management. Parliament is too busy in hurrying through formal business to give its attention to debateable topics; consequently, Mr. Hume's resumed motion for a commission to inquire into the recent transactions in connexion with the outbreak in Cephalonia, was supported by only thirteen members. Lord John Russell undertook to justify the hangings and shootings of Sir H. Ward, and was somewhat unexpectedly reinforced by Mr. Hindley, recently returned from the Mediterranean, who declared that, by agreeing to the motion, the House "would appear to manifest a sympathy for robbers and assassins." Really, we should scarcely have expected the President of the Peace Society, at his first appearance in Parliament during the present session, to become the defender of a man whose merciless cruelty in putting down insurrection, has associated his name with that of Haynau, the butcher of the Hungarians. In the Ceylon business, Ministers have been obliged to yield to the strength of the case against them. The facts which have been brought to light by the committee, which has consumed two sessions in their inquiries into the outbreak in that dependency, have proved too strong for Ministerial justification. Lord Torrington has consequently been recalled, but Government refused Mr. Hume's motion for the publication of the evidence on which that decision was grounded, on the plea that much of it was of a private and confidential nature. It thus appears, that while Lord Palmerston freely lectures European governments on the responsibilities attaching to the use of their authority, our own servants abroad are permitted to enact deeds of despotism and vengeance, with the connivance or sanction of his colleagues at home.

Active preparations are being made for the Peace Congress at Frankfort, at which it is anticipated that upwards of four hundred delegates will be in attendance. The *Times* has already begun to laugh, and the *Spectator* to sneer; but, inasmuch as we may probably discuss the topic at some length next week, we shall leave them at present in the undisturbed enjoyment of their respective humours.

The material condition of the country is just now a topic of prominent interest, and presents many grounds for gratulation and thankfulness. Almost every week brings to light fresh facts, tending to establish the good results of our present free-trade policy. In addition to the prospect of a harvest of at least an average yield, recent statistical returns furnish evidence of the prosperity of the country, arising, beyond all question, from the cheapness of food. It appears from a return just presented to the House of Commons, that there are well-nigh 26,000 fewer adult able-bodied paupers in the workhouses of England than at the corresponding period of last year. Of paupers generally, no matter what their age or sex, the diminution is somewhat more than 56,000. The pauper population is, at the present time, only one out of every sixteen inhabitants. What will Protectionists say to these facts? Another indication of the improving condition of the country is found in the fact, that the revenue has so much increased, especially in the Customs and Excise branches, that there was in the Exchequer, on the 5th of July, a surplus of no less than £3,438,308 17s. As the *Times* says, "A man must indeed be wedded to his own conclusions who should not, in the face of such facts as these, begin to hesitate in his conviction as to the errors of free-trade policy, and the ruin that is impending over the country."

European politics continue to exhibit symptoms of that warfare of conflicting principles and interests which are indicative of anything but progress or repose. The suspension of the sittings of the French Legislative Assembly seems only to have given a fresh stimulus to the intrigues of rival claimants for the supreme authority. President Napoleon, after entertaining the officers of some of the regiments at Paris, and allowing some very seditious manifestations in his own favour, has departed on his "popularity tour" to the South of France. The chiefs of the Orleanist and Legitimist

parties are busy maturing their plans for the future, while Gen. Changarnier, the real master of the state, remains behind at Paris to check any turbulent manifestations in the capital. In Schleswig Holstein hostilities have been resumed by the Danish general, but the result of his recent operations is not yet clearly known. Meanwhile, throughout Germany the enthusiasm in the cause of the Duchies is increasing, notwithstanding the neutrality of the various governments. The treaty of peace concluded by Prussia on behalf of the Confederation remains a dead letter—the influence of that power being still successful in thwarting the efforts of Austria to resuscitate the old Diet at Frankfort. Probably the antagonism between these rival powers was never more real or decided than at the present moment. Each is striving for ascendancy in the future government of the empire, and finds the other the great stumbling-block in the way of its projects, while it is difficult to say whether the rulers of Austria or Prussia are the more distrusted and disliked by the great bulk of the population. From Italy we have a further proof of the hostility of the Sardinian Government to ecclesiastical assumptions in the imprisonment for the second time of the Archbishop of Turin, arising out of circumstances which we have detailed in our news columns.

Recent advices from the United States bring information of the rejection of Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill by the Senate.

#### THE SESSION OF 1850.

A LONG, a very laborious, and an almost fruitless session will be put an end to to-morrow by a Royal Speech. Custom, and we may add propriety, imposes upon journalists the task of reviewing what has been done. In the present instance, it becomes us to speak in terms of commendation of the industry exhibited by members of Parliament. They have spoken less copiously than usual, they have worked harder, and they have accomplished in six months little more than nothing. The Ministry have been able to command a sufficient working majority. They had in the two or three preceding sessions severe lectures read to them on the unpreparedness with which they had been in the habit of meeting Parliament; they had even held out some hopes of amending their ways, and yet; under their superintendence, more time has been unprofitably wasted this session, more measures have been abortive, and less business of an important character has been completed, than in any previous session. Both houses are tired, Government is exhausted, the patience of the public is gone, and next to nothing has been done.

We shall sum up in a single paragraph the facts which bear us out in making the above complaint, and then devote a sentence or two to comment on the general result. From a return moved for by Sir Benjamin Hall, it appears that, up to the first of the present month, the only public measures of any importance which Government had carried through, were, the Australian Colonies Government Bill, the Brick Duties Bill, the Charitable Trusts Bill, the Mercantile Marine Bill, the Metropolitan Interments Bill, and the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill. Since that date, they have contrived to pass the Irish Franchise Bill, accompanied by the Crime and Outrages (Ireland) Bill, a measure of coercion, and some minor measures, among which stand prominent the Duke of Cambridge Annuity Bill, and the Marlborough House Bill. For a succinct statement of Ministerial abortions we quote from the speech of Sir B. Hall, delivered on Monday night last:—

"The Fees (Court of Chancery) Bill was introduced on the 25th of April; the second reading was deferred three times; its consideration in committee no less than fourteen times; its reconsideration in committee was put off for three months, till the 20th of July, when it was withdrawn [hear, hear]. Now, it would be much better, in his opinion, not to bring in bills of this description, unless the Government were determined to carry them through. The Highways Bill was brought in on the 13th of February, by Mr. C. Lewis; the second reading was deferred twice; second reading, March 14; committal deferred 13 times, till withdrawn, July 12th. The Incorporation of Boroughs Confirmation Bill was withdrawn under similar circumstances. The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill was introduced by Sir William Somerville on February 18th; second reading deferred 15 times [hear, hear], and since then not a word was heard about it up to the 1st of August, when the return from which he was quoting was made. Then came the Lord Lieutenant Abolition Bill, which was introduced on the 17th of May; second reading, without much opposition, on the 17th of June. Yet this bill, which was approved of almost unanimously by the House, was withdrawn without any reason assigned. The Mercantile Marine Bill was introduced on February 11, the second reading was postponed five times, and the bill was withdrawn on the 19th of April, when a new bill was introduced. The Merchant Seaman's Fund Bill was also introduced on the 11th of February, the second reading was postponed 15 times, and the bill put off for 3 months on April 19th. The same remarks applied to the Merchants' Shipping Bill. The Oath of Abjuration Bill was introduced on the 30th of May, and, after the second reading had been deferred four times, was withdrawn on the 22nd of July. The Parochial Assessments Bill was introduced on the 8th of April; second reading deferred five times, and the bill put off for three months on the

8th of July. The Public Health (Scotland) Bill, introduced on the 6th of March, committee postponed five times, and bill withdrawn May 31. Railway Audit Bill, introduced June 21, was put off for three months, on the 8th of July. The Savings Banks Bill, introduced on the 29th of April; second reading deferred eleven times, and no further notice of it up to the 1st of August. The Security for Advances Bill, introduced April 9; committee postponed twelve times; bill put off for three months July 4. The Stamp Duties Bill was introduced the 22nd of March; committee deferred five times; the bill put off six months on May 10th. The Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill was introduced on the 16th of May, committee deferred ten times, and no more heard of it up to the 1st of August. The Woods and Forests Bill—a bill of great importance to the public [hear, hear]—with regard to which committee had been sitting for two years, and with respect to which it was most desirable that a measure should be passed in order to correct the abuses which existed—the Woods and Forests Bill was introduced by the noble lord on the 22nd of February. The second reading was deferred no less than fifteen times, and the bill was put off for three months on the 4th of July."

It is obvious, then, from this disgraceful *exposé* of Ministerial indecision and imbecility, that the greater part of the time of Parliament has been spent in the consideration of measures submitted to it by Government, but without any care to get them passed. Credit was gained, for the time being, for their introduction, and they were no further cared for. The most vigorously opposed measures of the session, and the most objectionable, were pushed through their successive stages without delay—proving what Ministers were able to do when they had a mind to it. The fruitlessness of the session, therefore, we attribute to them, and to the principle upon which they avowedly conduct the public business of the country. Earnestness of purpose they denounce as despotic—and, as they prosecute nothing as if they meant to succeed, it is not surprising that, in a majority of cases, they fail. The fault is their own—and it would be well if the unfortunate consequences of it were theirs also. But, unhappily, they are not. The session is got through—office is still retained—plenty of work remains on hand to form an excuse for postponing all efforts at important reforms—and the great end of the Whigs is answered. Their policy is to make-believe, as much as possible, and to do the least they can—to eke out their work, and thus prolong an apparent necessity for supporting them—to complete no great engagement, lest they should be dismissed. Hence they have kept Parliament fully employed, but to no other purpose than just to keep themselves in power—and, in no single instance, have they discovered a desire to promote the public good at the cost of risk or inconvenience to themselves.

The Whigs, however, are not the only party who have rubbed through the long session without troubling themselves to look after a positive purpose. The Protectionists appear to have been equally devoid of object and plan. Their ranks have been guided by no acknowledged leader. Their movements have been governed by no presiding mind. Like the Whigs, they have put forward a profession to hoodwink their supporters—a profession which they would look upon as a misfortune to be compelled to carry out. Their attacks upon free-trade have been sham fights. Their motions for the relief of agricultural distress were intended to produce effect only upon the minds of their followers out of doors. The Ministry have had discernment enough to perceive, that they feared nothing so much as a decided victory; and on this account, as well as others, Lord John has felt at liberty to do as he pleased. A powerful opposition, combined to give effect to a practical policy, would have served to keep the House going upon some intelligible course—but the Whigs have been listless, the Tories have been at sixes and sevens, and hence, legislation has resembled the way of a ship when the wind is gusty from several quarters, and the helm is abandoned to ill-informed subordinates.

The Radicals have evinced very much the same want of combination, and the same lack of Parliamentary plan. Of some of their leading men we desire to speak in terms not merely of respect, but of admiration. But the People's Party, as such, have never taken steps to make their power felt by the administration that depends upon them. There seems to have been an all-engrossing anxiety to prevent the chance of destroying what is called a Liberal Cabinet. Ministers have been well-baited, but, in all critical cases, they have been able to count upon effective support. The Radicals have obtained nothing for the people—we may almost add, they have prevented nothing. They seem to be disheartened and comparatively powerless. They must needs be so until they can dare to put out their whole strength, regardless of party.

On the whole, there never was, perhaps, a session of equal length passed to so little purpose, nor do we think that on any former occasion the fruitlessness of Parliamentary industry has been so directly traceable to want of earnestness on the part of the Government.

#### IRELAND.

THE word we have just written is suggestive and significant enough to form a title of itself. It at once summons and repels attention. It calls up only recollections of trouble, and excites but the apprehension of new disasters—or rather a repetition of old; for with what imaginable mischief, with which of the "eleven plagues," is not the name associated? As we write it, we anticipate that our readers will turn away from what follows with instinctive distaste. We acknowledge that we have but little new to tell of Ireland—but of that little we predicate that it is not unmixed evil; and for whatever we may have to say on the unattractive theme, we claim attention in the name of justice and compassion.

Ireland, then, is once more threatened with the potato-rot; and, therefore, with famine. The calamity is not yet upon her—its indications may happily prove delusive, or their spread may be arrested. But there they are. The same mysterious and baneful influence that before fell upon the fields of the farmer and the plots of the peasant-holder is again descending, nipping the stalk and leaves to blackness, and poisoning the root. Ruin is the result to farmer and peasant alike—for with both the potato is staple produce. To the one it will be less directly so than to the other. His wheat, barley, oats, and beans, may be luxuriant—his other esculents may be sound and plentiful—but, through his want of capital or skill, these will probably be only a moiety of his whole growth; and their money produce be absorbed by his rent. To the peasant, destruction is immanent and complete; for with his potatoes his twelvemonth's subsistence disappears. Every spade lessens his stock of food for the winter, and brings him so much nearer to starvation and despair. Absolute want will anticipate ejection by the bailiff, and send him to the workhouse or to mendicancy. His neighbours will be unable to help him, for the pestilence falls on districts, and extends over whole provinces—and always the same: thus Cork and Kerry are again the first subjects of attack. Repeated failure has made the people somewhat distrustful of the national food; yet is there a larger breadth of land than ever sown with it this year—to as great a proportion as ever, it is to be feared, is it the staff of life; and, but for other circumstances, the consequences of its decay would be as terrible as heretofore—general scarcity deepening into local famine; famine breeding fever, and wide-spread death supervening in frightful sequence.

The "other circumstances" from which mitigation or relief may be hoped, are these. The Government is not so unprepared as before to meet the appalling difficulties involved in a calamity of this nature. The poor-law is more comprehensive in its provisions, and more capable of efficient administration. Money will not be so precipitantly granted and expended, should extra aid be required. The disgraceful impositions practised by all classes upon the bounty of England will not again be permitted. The grievous blunder of public employment on useless works will not be repeated. While British sympathies are ready to take instant action, British sagacity will not again be duped by Celtic cunning. Relief will be afforded to the disabled destitute in a shape that will preclude its abuse, while actual labour is exacted in return for wages by the agents of corporate or private benevolence and enterprise. So much may be expected as to meeting the apprehended emergency; and so, much of suffering may be spared, multitudes of lives may be saved. For the future beyond that, it may be said, that a new race of landlords is surely though slowly possessing itself of the Irish soil. Sales are being constantly effected, under the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act, at a price not much below that usually fetched by English acres, to men whose courage in undertaking the task of reclamation from exhaustion and subdivision is a guarantee of their success, and the consequent improvement of the people upon and about the transferred lots. Regular employment will be afforded in exchange for precarious tenancy—poor rates will diminish and workhouses be depopulated—morasses will be drained, and unprofitable roots give place to fat corn and cattle—the sun total of the nation's food will be augmented, and the people's means of purchasing keep pace with increased production. Drones will die out before working bees, as "Sic vos non vobis" ceases to mock the industrious.

Such a change must be slow process. The road to ruin, down which Ireland was rushing, is not so rapidly to be retraced. The more shame, then, to those who purposely retard the renovation. Yet that is just what Irish landlordism, in the British Parliament, has been doing all this session. Obstruction and damage to the Franchise Bill, was not its only nor its worst achievement. The Encumbered Estates Act—the most hopeful measure since Catholic Emancipation—well as it works, might, it was seen, be bettered. A bill was, therefore, introduced, to enable the purchasers of estates to borrow, on the security of the land, half the amount of the purchase-money; which would

greatly facilitate sales. This was driven over to next session. But the landlords did not object without suggesting—and this was their amendment: that no estate should be sold under the Act at less than fifteen years' purchase. "What an absurd proposition," as Mr. Bright indignantly exclaimed, "that a man's property should not be sold for the benefit of his creditors, without his consent, unless it could be sold at a rate of purchase higher than its value." Three other bills, at the same time, have been before the House, of like spirit—the Distress for Rent Bill, to enable the landlords to distrain growing crops; the Landlord and Tenant Bill, to make the removal of crops a criminal offence, punishable with a year's imprisonment and hard labour; and the Small Tenements Recovery Bill, to give greater facilities for ejection. Such is Irish landlordism still—virulent to the very last!

The same journal that records these debates, reports great gatherings and resolute conferences for Tenant Right, and very ugly stories of rude retribution. Catholics and Protestants seem to be earnest in forgetting their differences in this new agitation. The spirit of the demand is obviously just—that the husbandman, great or small, shall not be at the mercy of the proprietor, always liable to expulsion from his holding, with loss of capital invested; but how to give it legal enforcement, without sinning largely against important principles, is not so clear. While the competition for land continues fierce, rents will be high, and leases rarely granted. Indirectly, and substantially, the associates may get what they claim, as the old, untilled wastes are broken up, and emigration vacates lettings. The murder of Mr. Pike, like that of Mr. Mauleverer, is positively awful—and far more so than any individual atrocity can be. He is shot down or bludgeoned in broad daylight, on the highway, more than fifty peasants at work within sight; not one stirring to save him, or arrest his murderers. It is useless to deny—it is consoling to reflect—that there must be substantial, though wild justice—"the wild justice of revenge"—in such a fate. It was not cowardice, nor personal hatred, that kept those fifty peasants so indifferent and unmoving: they would not have let a dog perish so. They must believe the man deserved to die—and that is more horrible than one can well conceive; for it indicates, at once, that the primæval tribunals of humanity survive in those breasts confidence in the tribunals erected by society. How to strengthen and instruct that rude sentiment, and, at the same time, to restore trust in the established means of its expression?—that is the great problem for the statesman who would govern Ireland. Would that the man capable of its solution were conspicuous on the seats of power!

#### PROGRESS OF THE BIRMINGHAM MOVEMENT.

THE Freehold Land Societies bid fair to become among intelligent, aspiring men, what Fancy Fairs have become to amiable, ingenuous women. The former are now the popular means of political and social improvement, as are the latter of charity and religion. A dead calm has settled down upon the land, as regards all purely political questions. There is not breath enough to stir a leaf, still less to float a flag or stretch a pennon. Protectionism broods sullenly in its tents, disgusted at the insensibility of the nation to its ruin; and the National Reform Association seems to have relapsed into a comatose condition. The ancient Leaguers are content to memorialize their great opponent, pupil, and leader. Chartist waives the six points in favour of Socialism. But the freehold manufacturers are busy in every direction, and the more effectively that they make so little noise. They are breaking ground, literally and figuratively, in every part of the country. The National Freehold Land Society has commenced distributing the estates first purchased, adding to them others at Uxbridge, New Malden, Chatham, North Wilts, Stoke Newington, and Croydon. The metropolitan societies—as paragraphs of intelligence keep our readers informed—are vigorously prosecuting their work. Birmingham, the birth-place of the movement, keeps the lead, sending forth its emissaries right and left—to Lincolnshire on the one side, and to Wales on the other—and in both meets a ready response. A novel contest is going on in the old border land. Durham, Carlisle, and Newcastle, are rivalling each other in the creation of properties and votes. In the "ancient city" of Carlisle, 500 members in two days subscribed for 1,150 shares; in a fortnight, there were 1,150 members, and 2,500 shares; and now there are 1,280 members holding 2,730 shares! A general enthusiasm seems to have set in, in favour of the forty-shilling qualification, such as was never witnessed on behalf of the ten-pound. Men who cared not to place themselves on the register for the latter, eagerly enrol themselves among candidates for the former—and with the certainty of obtaining it. They have but to go on paying their weekly pence or shilling, as into a savings'-bank, and in due time they

find themselves possessed at once of a freehold and a county franchise. We do not profess that the plan is altogether unobjectionable, or to our taste. We cannot be wholly pleased that men are so much more ready to acquire property than simply to assert a principle and prefer a claim—a claim as unquestionable, in our conviction, and in that, probably, of most of these qualifiers—before as after their acquisition of the strip of land valued at forty shillings yearly. But we must be content to work by such means as are available, and to evoke such spirits as will come when we do call.

#### COUNTY COURT EXTENSION BILL.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

This important measure, for extending the jurisdiction of the County Courts, and thereby facilitating and cheapening the administration of law, has now passed both Houses of Parliament, and only awaits the royal assent to become an Act. The original and main object of the bill was to extend the jurisdiction of the County Courts "to the recovery of any debt, damage, or demand, not exceeding the sum of Fifty Pounds." By the Act of the 10th of Victoria, "for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands," the County Courts were authorized to hear and decide actions where the sum demanded did not exceed £20; and the experiment was considered to have answered so well, that an influential portion of the mercantile body petitioned for an extension of the County Courts' jurisdiction to actions for £50. The cheapness and expeditiousness of the proceedings in the County Courts were contrasted with the expense and delay of the proceedings in the superior courts; and though the latter have a far more learned bench and bar, and are more to be depended upon for accurate decisions in cases of importance, the County Courts were thought to dispense substantial justice at a very cheap rate. Hence the present bill was introduced into the House of Commons for the above purpose. It is provided, that if there shall be sufficient reason for bringing the action in a superior court, the plaintiff may take it to the superior court instead of the County Court; but unless the judge at the trial shall certify that there was such reason, the plaintiff is not to obtain his costs, though he may obtain judgment for the amount awarded to him.

For the sake of checking the decisions of the County Court Judges, and preventing the introduction of bad law, it is provided, by a clause introduced in the House of Lords, that an appeal may be made, in cases between £20 and £50, from the County Courts to any of the superior courts at Westminster; two or more of the Puisne Judges whereof shall sit out of term as the court of appeal for that purpose. This appeal will be attended with little cost or delay, and it is of great value.

Another important provision introduced in the Lords is, that, by agreement of both parties, the County Courts shall have power to try causes to any amount, or causes in which the title of land, or to any tithe or toll, shall be in question. Thus the County Court may answer the purpose of a Court of Reference or Arbitration, which has been much desired.

The Judges of County Courts are also empowered to appoint umpires in cases of arbitration, where there has not been a sufficient appointment, on application of the parties.

By way of further simplifying the proceedings and lessening the expense, it is provided that where the defendant can agree with the plaintiff as to the amount of debt or demand in respect of which a plaint has been entered, and upon the terms and conditions upon which the same shall be paid or satisfied, such agreement, on being duly signed, shall be as conclusive as if the judgment of the Court had been given. This provision will, in many cases, greatly diminish the number of witnesses requisite to be brought, and consequently the expense of the trial.

Thus the bill has been very much extended and improved since its introduction into the House of Commons. Doubts are certainly entertained in some quarters whether the new system will work satisfactorily, owing to the judges of the County Courts being inferior in learning and experience to the judges of the courts of Westminster. The power of appeal, however, removes much of the force of this objection, inasmuch as it gives parties the benefit of the legal learning of the superior judges, without the expense and delay attending the trial of actions in their courts.

On the whole, this bill is likely to be an important step in the progress of law reform, and to facilitate and cheapen the administration of law and justice.

**PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.**—Washington governed from 1788 to 1796, having been re-elected from 1792 for a second quadrennial period. John Adams, from 1796 to 1800; Mr. Jefferson, from 1800 to 1803; Mr. Madison, from 1808 to 1816; General Monroe, from 1816 to 1824; Mr. John Quincy Adams, from 1824 to 1828; General Jackson, or "Old Hickory," from 1828 to 1836; Mr. Van Buren, from 1836 to 1840; Gen. Harrison, elected in 1840, for a few months only, having died in the spring of 1841; Mr. Tyler, his successor, from 1841 to 1844; and Mr. Polk, the ex-president, from 1844 to 1848. General Taylor was elected in 1848; and is succeeded, for the remainder of his term of four years, by Vice-President Mr. Fillmore.

**VERY COMPLIMENTARY.**—Lord Byron presented the late Mr. Murray, his publisher, with a handsome Bible as a birthday present. It was afterwards found that the profane wit had in a passage of the New Testament, erased the word "robber," and substituted that of "publisher," so that the passage read, "Now *Barabbas* was a publisher."

#### THE APPROACHING PEACE CONGRESS.

##### SCENERY OF THE UPPER RHINE.

In the *Herald of Peace* for August we find an interesting letter on the approaching Peace Congress, from the pen of the Rev. H. Richard, comprising a very graphic and masterly description of the scenery of the Upper Rhine, through which the delegates and visitors will pass. We think our readers will not grumble at the space we give to the following extracts from this interesting communication. It will be recollected that Mr. Richard, along with Elihu Burritt, are the *avant couriers* of the expedition:—

We left Brussels on Thursday morning; and as we are now on the route which our English delegation will take on their way to Frankfort, I shall be pardoned for describing it a little at large. In the course of the day we passed by Louvain, formerly renowned for its university, which was considered the first in Europe—and now for brewing the best beer in Belgium (a rather abrupt descent from the sublime to the ridiculous)—Tirlemont, Liege, the great manufacturing capital of Brussels, the staple of whose productions, however, I am sorry to say, is fire-arms—Maestricht, which possesses one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, and of which it is said, with startling significance—especially to those who reverence the old maxim, that the best way to preserve peace, is to be prepared for war—"The great strength of this town has subjected its inhabitants to the misery of frequent sieges"—Verriens, the last town in Belgium, and Aix-la-Chapelle, celebrated as the birthplace and the death-place of Charlemagne, the bone of whose arm, discovered there some time ago, was supposed to indicate the gigantic stature of the man, until some unrelenting and unpoetical comparative anatomist declared that it was not a human arm at all. The country through which we travelled to-day, especially the valley of the Vesdre, surprised us by its exceeding beauty, so different from what we anticipated in any part of Belgium. Not only is the whole land covered with a most luxuriant vegetation, but variegated by almost every form of romantic and beautiful scenery, lofty hills, cultivated to the very summit; rich and undulating valleys, teeming with gardens and orchards, flourishing in full bloom; and occasionally large manufactories, giving signs of commercial wealth and industry, that harmonize by no means badly (in spite of all that Lord J. Manners and sentimental Young England may say to the contrary) with the natural glories by which they are surrounded. But it is most melancholy to reflect that this country, clothed in such lavish loveliness by the hand of the Creator, should have been so frequently turned into a hell by the violence of human passion.

Almost every spot we pass calls up some sad and sinister association of "man's inhumanity to man." This part of Belgium, I think it is, that has been called "the cock-pit of Europe." Everywhere has the war-demon left the impress of his bloody and brutal hoof. It is impossible to contemplate the smiling aspect of nature, and contrast it with the hideous scenes that have been enacted here, without feeling the appropriateness of the poet Wordsworth's exclamation, uttered in reference to some spot, not far from the neighbourhood through which we have travelled to-day,—

"What lovelier home could gentle fancy choose?  
Is this the stream, whose cities, heights, and plains,  
War's favourite play-ground, are with crimson stains  
Familiar as the moon with pearl dew?"

It is beautiful, however, to observe how Nature, as if in shame and pity for man's infatuation, hastens to deface these marks of violence, by spreading her verdant garment over them, to conceal the scars inflicted on her fair and bountiful bosom by the wilfulness and folly of her sons. We should not have known that many a lovely prospect we admired to-day had once been deformed by the sweep of this sanguinary tempest, had it not been indicated to us by the stretched fore-finger of History.

We reached Cologne about five o'clock in the afternoon, in time to take a hurried view of the city, and especially of its splendid unfinished cathedral. Here it is proposed that the deputation from England should sleep, on their way to Frankfort.

On Friday morning we went on board the "Concordia," a fine boat, belonging to the Dusseldorf Company, at a quarter before six, and in a few moments found ourselves afloat on the broad bosom of the Rhine. And what shall I say in regard to this celebrated stream! Did the reality equal one's highly-raised expectations? Assuredly not, for the first twenty miles. No one, unless previously forewarned, can fail to be greatly disappointed with the banks of the Rhine between Cologne and Bonn. It is as flat and prosaic as need be. But from the time when you reach the latter place, just opposite to which

"The castled crag of Drachenfels  
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,"

nearly the whole way up to Mayence, a distance, I suppose, of nearly 120 miles, no language can exaggerate its beauties. Single views one may have seen elsewhere, surpassing, whether in grandeur or loveliness, any particular spot that may present itself here. But where in the world beside can be found such a continuous panorama of successive and infinitely varied prospects? Besides the majestic river itself, so hallowed and consecrated by song, that it flows like a stream of poetry through enchanted land, reflecting on its bosom all the gorgeous hues of the past, there is nothing wanting, as we sail along its banks of natural scenery, or traditional interest, or romantic association, wherewith to delight the eye, and exalt the imagination. In the material landscape that rolls open endlessly on either side, as the boat glides onward, there is

"A blending of all beauties, streams and dells,  
Fruit, foliage, crag, wood, corn-field, mountain, vine;"

while there is scarcely a spot along the whole line on which history, poetry, or tradition, has not hung some wild tale of war or love, supernatural wonder or romantic adventure, which twine their ever-verdant wreaths around mountain and rock, tower and town, castellated fortress and hoary ruin. The number and variety of objects fraught with natural or historical interest, or both, which incessantly claim the gazer's eye, is perfectly bewildering. From the moment when the seven mountains swell in grand outline before your vision, as you approach to Bonn, until the steamer draws up beneath the splendid chateau of the Duke of Nassau, at

Biebrich, within sight of the lofty towers of Mayence Cathedral, there is no intermission in the claim made on the traveller's attention. The friends of peace, also, can abandon themselves to the enjoyment of these luxuries (for they are real luxuries to sensitive and cultivated minds), with not less freedom and fulness of delight than others. Mournful and pensive reflections will, no doubt, frequently come like a cloud over the sunny landscape, when they think of the enormous waste and abuse of human skill and power which the mighty monuments that everywhere line the margin of this great stream indicate; and when they call to remembrance how often, amid spots now rich with the delicate bloom of nature's beauties,—

"Slaughter has heaped on high his weltering ranks," and made the glorious river itself to run crimson with human blood. But then they will also rejoice to observe that those formidable haunts of violence are almost all in a dilapidated and ruinous condition; and will exult in the belief that, now they answer no other purpose (and it is a more innocent, and even a more useful, purpose than they ever served before) than to add, by their mantling towers and picturesque proportions, to the pleasure of the peaceful band of voyagers, who, sailing along the sanguinary trail of war, are bound on far other adventures than those pursued by the "robber-chiefs," who were wont to descend from those frowning fortresses like eagles from their eyries, in the evil times that are gone. But I am lingering too long on the Rhine, as it is indeed difficult not to do. We reached Biebrich about seven o'clock, where we landed from the boat, and proceeded immediately, by railway, to Frankfort, which is about an hour and a half's ride.

Before proceeding to narrate what measures we have taken to prepare for the congress, I will first say a few words about the place itself. Frankfort is a very fine city. Some parts are of great antiquity, as the quaint old gable ends and overhanging stories indicate. But the New Town is distinguished by its broad and spacious streets, and large, handsome houses. Those especially in the suburbs, and on the quays facing the Maine, are splendid mansions, giving proof of the abundant wealth which Frankfort possesses above any German town of the same size. It is replete with interesting historical associations, stretching back into the past as far as Charlemagne, and coming down into the present so near as the great central parliament of Germany, held in St. Paul's Church two years ago, an assembly which excited such deep interest and expectation throughout the civilized world, and stirred up such lofty and thrilling aspirations of national unity through the entire heart of Germany. In the cathedral is shown the chapel where forty-six German emperors were chosen, and afterwards crowned before the high altar; and in the Town-house the banqueting-room, where the event was afterwards celebrated with loyal festivity. There are, however, three private houses here which would probably rivet the attention of many men far more deeply than these memorials of vanished imperial splendour. One is a quaint old building, looking into an open space behind the cathedral, from the window of which Luther preached to the people, on his return from the Diet of Worms. There is a bust of him outside the wall, holding a Bible in his hand, and surrounded by the inscription "In silentio et spe erit fortitudo vestra, Eray." It was a fine place for open-air preaching, and it requires but little effort of the imagination to fill that ample space with a sea of eager countenances, turned up in hushed and earnest gaze, to listen to that lion-voice (and yet with under-tones tender as a mother's) that roused all Christendom by its accents, and whose echoes are still heard, and will continue long to be heard, multiplying and reverberating far into the ages to come. The second house to which I referred, is that in which the poet Goethe was born, who, of all modern men, has, by the inspiration of his genius, exerted the widest influence on German life and literature. It is a large and handsome building, indicating the state of comfort and affluence in which his parents lived. There are two fine statues erected to the poet in this city, one in the open air, in the place called the Allée, and the other in the entrance hall of the library. The third house, adapted to excite a good deal of interest, though a somewhat different kind from the other two, is that wherein the family of the Rothschilds were born, and where they began to fabricate that enormous fortune which has enabled them since to play so important a part in Europe and the world. It is in a street inhabited by the poorest Jews, and is in no way distinguished from the other houses decorated by old clothes, and other characteristic symbols of Jewish traffic. Here all the sons were born, and here the mother lived, till within two or three years, when she died at the age of ninety-six, refusing to leave the old spot, where the foundation of the wonderful family prosperity was laid.

There are many important public buildings at Frankfort, a fine library, a good gallery of pictures, and an interesting museum of natural history. But what constitutes its peculiar advantage above any large town I have ever seen, are the splendid public gardens, by which it is completely girdled round. Formerly the city was strongly fortified, which exposed it to the misery of frequent sieges and bombardments. In order, therefore, as a gentleman remarked to me, while showing a part of the old walls, the better to ensure their own safety, the citizens, after the last visitation of that kind under Marshal Jourdan, in 1796, determined to erase the bulwarks, which only invited attack, and to convert them into gardens. And this has been done with admirable skill, taste, and effect. As they quite encircle the town, except that part which fronts the Maine, the inhabitants can, at any time, by a ten minutes' walk, reach these delightful promenades from every quarter. Nothing can exceed the sylvan beauty of the scene. Trees of all kinds of the most luxuriant growth and verdure spread their branches over the paths, or meet above, forming the richest avenues you can conceive, "high overarched with shadowing walks between;" while the paths are lined on either side by fragrant shrubs and flowers of every hue. Here we often picture to ourselves the friendly and familiar faces whom we hope to see from England at the congress, moving to and fro, enjoying in the neighbourhood of a great city all the luxuries of fine rural scenery and seclusion.

Did space permit, we might give other extracts from the letters of Mr. Richard; the following, however, is so full of interest, and so likely to excite the desire of our friends to enjoy the intended gratification, that we place it before them in the hope that

not a few may be induced to share in the enjoyment:—

No language can do justice to the magnificent panorama which this old town (Heidelberg) and its environs present. Mountain, plain, town, and castle scenery, are here united in most lovely and majestic combination. It is situated on the banks of the Neckar, and lies nestling in the bosom of a semi-circle of mountains of the loftiest and grandest form, clothed with abundant fertility and verdure; while the castle, at once a fortress and a palace, and beyond all comparison the finest old ruin that my eyes ever beheld, stands in its vast proportions and picturesque grandeur, midway between the town and the mountain height which swells its huge bulk behind. William Howitt says in reference to Turner's celebrated picture of this place, "Those who do not know Heidelberg might fancy that the brilliant pencil of Turner had too far idolized the scene;—those who do know Heidelberg might fear that no pencil could fully express the poetry with which nature has crowned it." It were utterly vain to attempt any delineation in words of the glorious vision that expands before the eye, from the spacious platform in front of the castle. You look over the town spread out like a map beneath you into the fine valley of the Neckar, which opens an almost boundless prospect in the distance, teeming with abundant promise of corn and wine, interspersed with spires and turrets dimly discerned, rising from the towns and villages, scattered over that spacious plain, while the sweeping line of the Vosges mountains of France, stretching far, far away, forms the fitting background to the wonderful landscape. The walks inside the castle also are most lovely, Nature having spread her rich verdure over the yawning moats and shattered battlements, and converted what were once abodes of desolation and terror into a scene of sylvan beauty and repose. As we passed along those wooded walks, we thought and talked much of an excursion we have projected for the delegates to this place, after the Congress, and, as Charles Lamb says, in reference to presents of fruits, game, and other delicate edibles, that the giver tastes them again, as it were, on his friends' palate, so we enjoyed a sort of reflex enjoyment while indulging the luxurious feelings which these scenes are adapted to produce, in anticipating the wonder and delight of our friends whom we hope to have the pleasure of introducing for the first time to their acquaintance.

It is expected that the party will leave the London-bridge Station at five o'clock on Monday evening, August 19.

They will proceed, by way of Dover, across to Calais; and onward, by Lille, Courtray, Ghent, Malines, Liege, and Aix-la-Chapelle, to Cologne, where they will rest for the night.

On the 21st, they proceed by steamer from Cologne up the Rhine, passing Bonn, Coblenz, and a large number of other interesting places on the banks of that noble stream of "poetry and romance," to Biebrich, where they take a special train to Frankfort, at which place it is expected they will arrive about ten in the evening.

A careful examination has been made of all items of expense, including the smaller as well as the larger charges, and as nearly as can be ascertained, but without pledging perfect accuracy, the entire expense will be about—

First class ..... £10 10

Second ditto ..... 9 9

Finally, our friends will bear in mind that the secretary's books will close on Thursday, Aug. 15th. As from this determination there will be no departure, those who wish to enjoy the advantages of the special train and steamers must make application without delay.

**DISCOVERY OF CHARITIES.**—The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of charities in this country, have made their first report. It appears the charities, large and small, amount to the extraordinary number of 28,840. "On these charities," say the Commissioners, "it appears the aggregate income, at the time of inquiry by the late Commissioners, was £1,209,395. Although, in some of the smaller charities, the income may probably be lost, it has, in other cases, been so much increased, as to render the present aggregate considerably larger than the sum stated. Here is a serious cause for reflection—here is a sum of nearly £1,250,000 a year, the heritage of the poor and the unfortunate, scattered over the face of the country, in all descriptions of hands, most irresponsible, liable to be wasted and lost."

**THE NATIONAL DEBT.**—The reduction which the National Debt is about to undergo from the natural expiration of various annuities during the next twenty years is one of the most encouraging circumstances which stimulate confidence in the future prosperity of the country. The present annual charge in connexion with the public funds and annuities is £27,686,458; and by statements recently prepared, it appears that from this amount no less a reduction than £3,207,500 will take place by the 5th of January, 1860; while, by the 5th of April, 1867, the diminution will have reached to £3,793,200, leaving the annual charge at £23,893,268.

A STEAMBOAT RACE took place on the Humber last Sunday [week], when the engineer of one of the boats seated himself a considerable time on the safety-valve, to the great alarm of the passengers. —*Hull Advertiser.*

The will of the late Sir Robert Peel was proved on Saturday, and probate passed for assets under £500,000.

**ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.**—There was a total eclipse of the sun on Wednesday afternoon, but it was invisible to any part of England. The penumbra first touched our globe at 56 minutes past six in the afternoon, and left the same at 11 minutes after midnight. The eclipse was central and total over a large extent of the Pacific Ocean,

#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the British Association at Edinburgh, which terminated on Wednesday, was more distinguished for its financial success than for the "advancement of science." The falling-off in the funds on previous years had shown the necessity of recruiting the resources of the Association by revisiting the larger towns; and the experiment has so far succeeded that £400 was added to the treasury by last year's session at Birmingham, and nearly double that amount will probably be the result of the meeting in Edinburgh.

The most distinguishing feature of the meeting was the appearance of the Duke of Argyll as one of the contributing members; and the paper read by him in the Geological section possessed more value than any other. It threw new light on the age of the trap rocks, by showing that in the Isle of Mull there is the interposition of several strata, consisting of leaves accompanied by volcanic tufa, between two masses of basalt, the lower mass being amorphous and the upper one columnar; which clearly indicate the repetition of igneous action under water, and the subsequent upheaving of the cliffs wherein this remarkable formation exists. The value that appeared to be attached by the section to this communication would probably remove the apprehension which the Duke expressed, that his geological knowledge would be found to be only a "superficial deposit." The geologists mustered in great force at this meeting, and one entire day was occupied by them in debating on the old battle-ground of glacial action. On this, as on most other questions in geology, there is, as Sir Roderick Murchison observed, "much to be said on both sides;" but the predominance of opinion was in favour of floating masses of ice rather than of glaciers.

The most valuable contributions to science are supplied by the Association in the reports by members specially commissioned to make researches; but those reports make little show at the annual meetings. They are generally too long to be read entire; and as they are published in the volume of Transactions, frequently the titles only are read, and the members are referred to the subsequent publication for the matter contained in them. (Some of the members who furnish the reports take the laudable pains to explain their purport. For instance, Mr. R. Hunt reported the result of numerous experiments to ascertain the effects of the sun's rays in photography and on vegetation. The luminous half of the solar spectrum, from the yellow to the red inclusive, has very little direct chemical action, which is almost confined to the non-luminous half. The action of the two sets of rays is indeed opposed to each other; for the luminous rays will neutralize the impressions made on a daguerreotype plate by the chemical rays, so as to bring it to its normal state. The peculiar actions of the different rays of light on vegetation are very remarkable. The chemical or non-luminous rays greatly facilitate the germination of seeds and the first growth of plants, operating most powerfully when the luminous rays are excluded; but as the progress of vegetation proceeds, luminosity becomes more and more essential to promote the flowering and fructification. Nature seems to have made provision for this varying influence of the rays of light, for in spring the light transmitted through the atmosphere is found to possess a larger proportion of chemical rays than in summer and autumn.)

A report on the observations conducted at Kew Observatory was altogether unheard in the Physical section, where a portion of it was read; but some of the results were briefly mentioned in the general committee; from which it would appear that an approach has been made towards determining some of the laws that govern meteorological phenomena. It has been ascertained, for example, that there are daily two maxima and minima in the electric tension of the atmosphere, and that the former occur at ten o'clock in the morning and night, and the latter at four o'clock in the morning and afternoon.

Sir David Brewster, the President, made several efforts to give prominence to the latest discoveries and improvements in photography; which art has attained great perfection in Edinburgh. In his introductory address he alluded to the success of M. Niepce, in France, in producing the colours of the solar spectrum on a daguerreotype plate, likewise a coloured landscape; but no specimens of the kind were exhibited during the meeting, and some of the most experienced and scientific practisers of the art consider the production of colour to have been accidental, and that there is no hope of obtaining a picture coloured by the sun.

The Statistical section was in great force. One of the most interesting papers was by Mr. Porter; who showed, by reference to official returns relating to Savings-banks, to the Income-tax, and to the Probate-duty, that the general opinion of the increased tendency in this country of riches to accumulate is erroneous, and that the middle class is rapidly increasing.

Among the most noticeable subjects brought forward in the sections, were Mr. Nasmyth's improvements in reflecting telescopes, and the results of his observations of the moon's surface with one of his instruments. Mr. Nasmyth's telescope is mounted on trunnions, like a cannon. One of the trunnions is converted into a tube for the eye-glass; therefore he looks at the object sideways, as in a telescope of the Newtonian construction. He requires, however, two reflectors, to bring the image on a level with the trunnion; a necessity by which light must be lost. The telescope and the observer are placed on a turn-table, and by a contrivance within command,

the object looked at can be kept in the field of view for a considerable time. Having these means of investigation, Mr. Nasmyth has, as he said, made the moon his hobby; and some of the results of his observations were exhibited in beautifully-executed diagrams. The craters of extinct volcanoes, with interior cones, were distinctly depicted; some of them extending eighty miles in diameter. Mr. Nasmyth has not confined himself to observation, but has indulged in theory, to account for these monster volcanoes, and the ridges on the moon's surface. The theory is somewhat fanciful, and has before been advanced, to account for volcanic action on the earth. Assuming the moon to have been a molten mass, when the exterior became cooled it would form a thin crust, and contract. The contraction of this shell on the interior liquid mass would, Mr. Nasmyth supposes, cause it to "sputter out," and thus form volcanoes. Mr. Nasmyth not only exhibited his plans and explained his views to the Physical section, but he was requested to give the general assemblage in the evening the advantage of seeing and hearing them.

At the last general meeting, it was resolved to appoint committees for the purpose of requesting the Government to adopt means to insure to the science of natural history a more adequate representation in the trusteeship of the British Museum; also for urging the Government to complete the geographical survey of Scotland.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Ipswich, in the month of June or early in July 1850. Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, is the President elect.

**DRAINAGE OF SOUTH-LONDON.**—At the monthly General Court of Commissioners of Sewers, on Friday, the scheme of Mr. Frank Forster, the engineer of the Commission for the drainage of the metropolis on the south bank of the Thames, was read by the Chairman. The main features of the scheme are,—that it proposes to collect the ordinary drainage of the southern part of the metropolis by four great principal arms, confluent at different points, and which ultimately form a single trunk at Deptford, near Collier-street. Here the stream is to be "lifted" by steam power, a height not exceeding twenty-five feet; and from this new elevation it will gravitate afresh to a point eight miles below London-bridge; where will be formed "a double reservoir, capable of holding at least twenty-four hours' drainage, covered over, and elevated to such a height as to discharge the whole of its contents (into the Thames) at high-water, delivering them by means of pipes near the middle and at the bottom of the river. The sewage will be lifted into the reservoir at this point (by means of an engine) from the main sewer; the invert of which is proposed to be at about mean low-water, and ten feet below the surface of the marshes." The "estimate" of these works is put by Mr. Forster at £241,297; but the "expense" of the whole project was put by Mr. Hawes, a commissioner, at £600,000; and this sum it was proposed to raise by a loan, payable in thirty years, by thirty instalments of principal and interest. The report was praised by Mr. Stephenson and Sir John Burgoyne, and was agreed to.

**MURDER AT LIVERPOOL.**—A woman named Eliza Reid, "of very considerable personal attractions," was killed at Liverpool by her husband on Thursday morning. Reid is an Irishman, and was employed as a singer of Irish comic songs. He and his wife have frequently quarrelled of late. The cause of offence in the last fatal instance was, her having gone to the public-house where he was singing, at midnight, to bring him home. For this fault he kicked her, and struck her a severe blow under the ear, which appears to have killed her. He has been committed for manslaughter.

**QUARTERLY RETURN OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, &c.**—The usual quarterly return of the Registrar-General has been published. The births registered during the quarter ending June 30, were 155,727, the greatest number ever registered in England in the same time. The marriages, which are registered only up to March 31, have only once been exceeded in the eleven corresponding quarters of 1839-49; they number 36,425. The deaths registered were 93,005, which is much below the average: indeed, the mortality has not been so low, except in one quarter, since 1837. The natural increase of the population was 62,722, without taking into account the births of children who may have escaped registration. In the same period, the number of emigrants from London, Plymouth, and Liverpool (the only English ports at which there are Government emigration officers), was 61,778. It might hence be inferred that the population of England was stationary; but a great number of the 50,156 emigrants from Liverpool were, it is believed, from Ireland, and there has been for many years an uninterrupted stream of Irish immigration, which has replaced the emigrants of English origin; so that, notwithstanding the emigration, the population of England increased at a faster rate from 1831 to 1841, than the probable excess of births over deaths would imply. The mean temperature of the three months ending May, constituting the spring months, was 46 degrees 6m., being nearly that of the average of 79 preceding years.

**THE RUMOUR** relative to the intended elevation of the Right Hon. J. Cam Hobhouse to the peerage, has set the politicians of Harwich on the *qui vive*. Mr. G. F. Young has recently taken a house in Essex, chiefly, it is said, with an eye to Harwich.

**LORD JOHN RUSSELL**, it is said, and generally credited, does not intend to stand again for the City, —*Morning Chronicle.*

THE WORKING MAN'S MONUMENT TO  
SIR ROBERT PEEL.

A meeting was held on Wednesday, in what used to be called the great room of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, now the assembly-room of the Whittington Club, to promote the scheme of the Working Man's Monument to the late Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Hume presided; the other members of Parliament present were Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Wyld, and Mr. George Thompson. The room was densely crowded, chiefly with shopkeepers and artisans.

The Chairman, after suitable reference to the object in view, and fitting tribute to the memory of him whose good fame it was intended to perpetuate, stated that numbers are wanted for this undertaking, and not great amounts: the contributions are limited between one penny and one shilling. Handsome subscriptions have been received from many noblemen and gentlemen to defray the preliminary expenses of printing and of holding meetings; so that all the pence collected shall go untouched into the fund. One hundred and sixty local bodies have been addressed.

Mr. Bright said, he did not much sympathize with monuments, believing there are more monuments over the ashes of bad men than over any others [tremendous cheering, again and again renewed]. But in the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel had by his single voice and single intellect stayed the contests of party, and given wisdom and usefulness to council. The last four years of his life were four years of true dignity.

Towards the end of Mr. Bright's speech, some noise of contention was heard in the body of the meeting, as of persons opposed to its object. After the resolution for a memorial was passed, strangers stood up and tried to obtain a hearing. There was a confused uproar, which the Chairman good-naturedly, but vainly, endeavoured to appease. Three policemen appeared; but their appearance only exaggerating the excitement, they were withdrawn.

Salmon and Osborne, styling themselves costermongers, obtained a brief hearing. They spoke temperately; and, for men of their appearance, well—advocating, rather than monumental expenses, the establishment of educational institutions for the "canaille." [This was the term used by the speaker himself, and he seemed to utter it as one of wholly inoffensive import.]

Mr. George Thompson spoke very briefly; and Mr. Cobden moved a resolution recommending "that preparations be made for a simultaneous collection on the same day throughout the United Kingdom; and that Saturday, the 31st of August, be the day for such collection, and that all contributions be paid then."

Mr. Bronterre O'Brien, the Chartist, then appeared as the leader of the opposition against paying respect to the late Sir Robert Peel. The tendency of his speech was to revive, in vivid colours, the recollection of all the political acts of the late statesman which might be considered as unpopular among the democratic body. His reference to the "Manchester massacre," when Sir Robert Peel thanked the Magistrates and Yeomanry who assailed the people, was received with tremendous shouting. A working man roared out, and was heard above the storm, "Why should I subscribe for a monument to Sir Robert Peel? What did he ever do for me?" Mr. O'Brien concluded by proposing as an addition to the resolution, words to the effect that all the funds collected should be applied to the purpose of erasing from the statute-book all the bad legislation in which Sir Robert Peel had been concerned during the last forty years [describing shouts from the riotous party].

The resolution was first put, and was carried by a large show of hands. Mr. O'Brien's addition was then put, and amidst indescribable noises was rejected; though its supporters claimed that it was carried. A committee was nominated, including the names of Alderman Copeland, Sir James Duke, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Charles Lushington, and others. Some working men again obtained a hearing, "and spoke without violence, representing the hard work, sufferings, and small wages of the poor." The Chairman complimented the interrupters on the good tone of their speeches; though they had certainly been very noisy before. The noisemakers cheered the Chairman for his fairness of conduct. And then, says the report, "this stormy, but after all, not ill-humoured meeting, separated."

**JENNY LIND'S BROTHER.**—It will be interesting to many of our readers to hear, that last week John Lind, mariner, of Stockholm, son of Hans Lind, schoolmaster, and brother of Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," was married in the register-office in this town to Miss Mary Gee, of Pillgwenly. John had not seen his sister for many years, until he accidentally met with her the other day at Liverpool, on her professional visit to that place. Jenny presented him with a handful of pocketmoney, but John, like his other two brothers, is able and willing to work for his bread, and if his sister were to offer him an annuity to exempt him from labour he would not accept of it. He spoke in the most affectionate terms of his sister, stating that she had supported her father and mother since she was 16 years of age.—*Bridgewater Times.*

**PUBLIC HALL IN LEEDS.**—In a list of only thirty names, the shares taken up amount to £4,500. It is supposed that £15,000 will be raised by the general canvas, which has only just commenced.

## SCRAPS FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

**EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.**—The disciples of Loyola have been formally expelled from the Republic of New Grenada. They have been in power in that country for about ten years, and during that time they have exerted, as they do everywhere, a very pernicious influence. This influence had reached to such a point at last, that the alternative of maintaining it or of expelling the body from the country, had become the most important and exciting question of the day.—*New York Evangelist.*

**THE HUTCHINSONS.**—A circumstance has come to our knowledge, in relation to the Hutchinsons, which reflects so much credit on them that we think it our duty to detail it. Years ago, when they were about to commence their career, they arrived at a neighbouring city in a wagon with two horses. They gave one or two concerts and failed. Unable to leave the city, they were about to sacrifice their horses to enable them to return home. A gentleman in the city persuaded them to remain and give one more concert, making himself responsible for their debt. The result was that they did well. On a recent visit they found this gentleman poor and sick, absolutely in want. After providing for his immediate wants, they set him aside for his benefit the proceeds of their first concert, which restored comparative comfort to his home. They certainly deserve their success.—*New York Express.*

**SHOE PEGGING.**—The editor of the *Lawrence Courier* calls attention to a new and simple machine for pegging shoes, invented by Mr. Joel Robinson. It is calculated that the machine works with four times the speed of the most skilful workman, and will turn out one hundred and fifty pair of shoes in a day.

**REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.**—The editor of the *Lawrence Courier* calls attention to a new and simple machine for pegging shoes, invented by Mr. Joel Robinson. It is calculated that the machine works with four times the speed of the most skilful workman, and will turn out one hundred and fifty pair of shoes in a day.

**THE PHILADELPHIA FIRE.**—The amount insured on the property destroyed by fire in Philadelphia, is said to be four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The number of killed is about 30; wounded 100; drowned 9; missing 17. At least four hundred houses have been destroyed, and a vast amount of valuable goods in storage. The City Council of Philadelphia have voted ten thousand dollars towards the relief of the sufferers.

**THE WHEAT CROP.**—The *Louisville Journal* concludes from accounts received from every part of the country, that more wheat will be produced this year than on any previous year in the history of the country. The harvest is just now commencing in various quarters. In the interior of Michigan harvesting has commenced, and in the interior of Ohio they are already grinding the new wheat. The new crop has begun to arrive at St. Louis, and the prices of both flour and wheat are declining in consequence.

An American paper states that an aeronaut named Foggart ascended at Lowell in a balloon which had a flying-machine attached. He traversed the air in one direction twenty-five miles, and, after making a detour out to sea, returned towards Lowell, which he would have reached had not some portion of the tackle of his flying apparatus given way, which compelled him to descend.

The *New York Era* shows how variety is combined with novelty at Barnum's Museum. "The temperance drama maintains a successful career; in addition the Lancashire Bell-ringers and a vaudeville company divide the attention of the afternoon audience with the Anaconda, the Hoosier Infant, a very large Orang Outang, and a whole host of other interesting curiosities."

The *New York Literary World* remarks that the gradual falling of the rocks of Niagara tends strongly to confirm the theory that the Cataract has "worked its way" up from the mountain ridge at Lewistown to its present location. And it may be that in "due course of time" it will be found at the foot of Lake Erie.

**PLACE OF PUBLIC RECREATION FOR BIRMINGHAM.**—At a meeting of the Town Council of Birmingham, on Friday, the mayor laid before it a project for the purchase of the Aston Park estate, as a place of recreation for the inhabitants of the borough. This property, which is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the town, was, during his life-time, tenanted by the late Mr. James Watt. It includes the fine old mansion called Aston Hall, and about 375 acres of land, the required purchase-money being about £120,000. It was explained that at present the council had no power to enter into such a purchase, especially as they were already greatly in debt; but a committee was appointed with a view to treat with the vendors, so that an extension of the time for refusing the purchase may be obtained until the end of the next session of parliament.

**SALE OF GLASTONBURY ABBEY.**—The beautiful ruins of this ancient abbey are about to be sold by auction, with the residence lately erected within the abbey enclosure. It is rumoured that the Roman Catholics hope to become the purchasers, for the purpose of building a college or cathedral upon the site where the ruins now stand.

**MONUMENT TO SIR R. PEEL IN LEEDS.**—The sum subscribed towards the monument to Sir R. Peel amounts to £1,041 9s. 6d.

## LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &amp;c.

**CHEAP LITERARY WORKS.**—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on Wednesday last, Mr. Bacon and Mr. Renshaw appeared upon a motion for an injunction, restraining Mr. Bohn and Mr. Routledge, publishers, from publishing Mr. Washington Irving's works, called "The Sketch-Book," "Tales of a Traveller," "The Life and Voyages of Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," and "Companions of Columbus." An undertaking was given by the defendants, Mr. Bohn and Mr. Routledge, without prejudice, to keep an account until an action had been tried at law.

**ASTROLOGICAL IMPOSTORS.**—Matilda Cooper, aged 33, a gipsy, and two male gipsies, were tried at Warwick, on Monday, the first for stealing, and the others for felonious receiving. On pretence of "ruling the planet" of Sarah Strange, the servant of Dr. Jeaffreson, of Leamington, the woman had obtained from her, first, various trinkets and articles of dress of her own, and then property more valuable belonging to her master and mistress. Every time she called she told the silly girl that hers was "a very difficult planet to rule." The prisoners were sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

**A FEMALE COUNSEL.**—Mrs. Cobbett, the wife of the man who has been so long confined in prison, attempted to act as counsel for her husband, in a case, Cobbett, a pauper, v. Hudson, which came on for hearing at Guildford Assizes, yesterday week. She was about to address the jury, when the Chief Baron inquired if she had any precedent for such a course of proceeding? Mrs. Cobbett replied, that she appeared for her husband, who was the plaintiff in the action, and "as in law a man and wife were considered to be as one, she thought she had a legal right to conduct the case." She had appeared in the Court of Chancery, and had also moved the full Court for a habeas. The Chief Baron said that might be, but the present was a very different matter. If she could show him any authority for allowing such a proceeding he would willingly listen to it. On the following day Mr. Justice Erle presided. He informed Mrs. Cobbett, that the Chief Baron had decided that she could not be allowed to conduct the case. "It was perfectly obvious that, if such a proceeding were to be sanctioned, other persons, or even entire strangers, might claim to be heard, and the greatest inconvenience would be the result." Mrs. Cobbett made another unsuccessful attempt, when the case was called on. The plaintiff was then non-suited.

**THE NEWPORT MURDER.**—At the Monmouth Assizes yesterday week, Maurice Murphy and Patrick Sullivan, two Irish labourers, were found guilty of the wilful murder of a poor old woman named Jane Lewis, an out-door pauper, on the 3rd of April, as she was returning from Newport. Sentence of death was pronounced against them both. The murder was committed by mistake. It was supposed that they had seen a Mrs. Edwards going into Newport with a cow for sale, and selling it; that they then came out on the Newport road to watch for her, and mistook for her Jane Lewis, who bore some resemblance to her. They were both natives of the county of Cork, and it is said that they had landed in Wales only a day or two before they committed this murder; that they formed some hideous plan of living by murder on their way up to London; and that Murphy confessed to Superintendent English that, in consequence of the great resistance offered by Mr. Meredith and some injuries inflicted by him, they bought a razor at Gloucester, being determined to prevent any such resistance in future by at once cutting the throats of those whom they should attack as soon as they could knock them down.

**WILLIAM JAMES.**—The young man who was brought to Marlborough-street Police-office, in the preceding week, and charged with having a letter in his possession threatening the life of Lord John Russell, was fully committed for trial on Thursday.

**ACTION AGAINST THE SISTERS OF MERCY.**—At the Galway Assizes, an action was tried last week, to recover from the Mother Abbess of the Convent of Mercy in that town the sum of £500, which had been paid for the admission to the convent, as one of the sisterhood, of a young lady named M'Donnell. It appeared that the money was paid to the defendant's use on the condition that, should the young lady change her mind or die before she had gone through her novitiate and become professed, the money was to be returned, and a written undertaking to that effect given. The young lady was seized with fever, and after she was despaired of by her medical attendants, the nuns, as it appeared, had her professed, and on this ground, although the young lady died, the convent claimed to retain the money, the conditions being completed, as alleged, by the young lady's profession, although nearly in *extremis* at the time. The jury immediately returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, and costs.

**THE ASSAULT ON MR. SOMERS, M.P.**—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Thursday, C. Bentley was convicted of a very unprovoked assault on Mr. J. P. Somers, M.P., and owing to the forbearance of the prosecutor let off on payment of a fine of one shilling and the costs of the action.

**CASE OF THE BIRDS—DEATH OF A PARISH APPRENTICE.**—At Exeter Assizes, last week, Robert Courte Bird, thirty-four, and Sarah Bird, thirty-five, were called upon, and surrendered to their bail. Upon taking their place at the bar, they presented rather an unconcerned appearance. It will be remembered that they were tried before Mr. Justice Taifour for murder, at the last spring assizes, and were acquitted.



on the direction of the learned judge, owing to the evidence not being decisive of any blow on the head having been given by either of the prisoners. They were arraigned now upon an indictment charging them with having, in the months of November and December last, in the parish of Buckland Brewer, assaulted and ill-treated Mary Ann Parsons (a parish apprentice), with intent to do her some grievous bodily harm. Mr. Slade, who appeared for the defence, put in a written document of some length as a plea of *autrefois acquit*, in which it was contended that the former indictment embraced the present one. This view of the case was opposed by the counsel for the prosecution, and the jury found a verdict for the Crown. The point is, however, reserved for the judges, but the prisoners are in the meantime to be kept in custody. They will be called up for judgment in November.

**A CLUMSY LIBEL.**—In the diocese of Exeter, Mr. T. Latimer, of the *Western Times*, and Mr. J. Latimer, of the *Plymouth Journal*, have made themselves very obnoxious to the Puseyite party, by entering warmly into the struggle against them. The result has been, that they have had to encounter several actions for libel. The Rev. G. R. Prynne, incumbent of Eldad chapel, lately obtained a criminal information against the *Plymouth Journal*, for hinting that, not a hundred miles from Eldad chapel, a young lady had given birth to a child, of which a priest was the father. This was taken by Mr. Prynne to be an imputation against him, and therefore he obtained a rule for a criminal information, though the defendant assured him that he was not the person pointed at, but a Mr. Burgess, who preached at a Second Advent chapel, in Eldad, near to his (Mr. Prynne's) chapel. It came out that there were two Second Advent chapels in Plymouth, at one of which Mr. Burgess officiated, and at the other a Mr. E. Micklewood. Mr. Micklewood was called for the defendant, and said that he wrote the paragraph, which had reference to his opponent, Mr. Burgess, and not to Mr. Prynne. Evidence was given on the one side that the libel was believed to apply to Mr. Prynne; and on the other, that it applied to Mr. Burgess, in whose house the young lady was confined. When Mr. Latimer found that Mr. Prynne applied the libel to himself, he published a handbill declaring it was not meant for Mr. Prynne, but for Mr. Burgess. There was too much of pre-existing hostility, however, to permit the matter to be settled, and therefore the prosecution proceeded. The jury found Mr. Latimer not guilty, and the result was received with loud cheers.

**TRANSPORTATION FOR PERJURY IN A COUNTY COURT.**—At the Maidstone assizes, Charles Allen was tried for perjury at a County Court. He had given evidence respecting the concussion of two vehicles, which, it was alleged, he knew to be false, and in making which he had an interest to serve. He was found guilty. Mr. Justice Erle, in passing sentence, said, that county courts were of the most salutary and useful character; but he was afraid, from circumstances that had come to his knowledge, that the offence of which the defendant had been convicted was one of very frequent occurrence in them, and it was clear that it was calculated entirely to destroy their usefulness, and also the confidence of the public in them. When, therefore, such an offence was clearly brought home to the party accused, the court had no alternative in the execution of its duty to the public but to pass a severe sentence. His lordship then sentenced the defendant to be transported for seven years.

**TICKETING SHOPS.**—By the following letter, which we take from the *Globe*, it appears that our statement of the charge, brought by two ladies against Messrs. Reid and Co., taken from the report in the daily papers, was incorrect. We can only express our surprise that persons are allowed to make statements at our police courts in so careless a manner:

"To the Editor of the *Globe*.—Sir.—A statement appeared in your columns of the 16th ult., highly prejudicial to us. We have waited until now to contradict it, expecting to discover its author. We have also made an application to the magistrate, with the intention of indicting the parties for perjury, but find they left no name, and their statement was not on oath. The only course we have now is to rely on your love of justice for the insertion of a plain statement of facts:—Two women came into the shop and asked the price of some print dresses, and were told 1s. 1½d. the dress, that they were of the best manufacture, and the money returned if the colours changed in the wash. They desired three dresses to be cut off. They afterwards looked at some skirts, and bought two; the parcel was packed up and given to them. A bill was then made. They then found they had not sufficient money to pay, and said they would take the skirts only. This was refused upon the ground that they were cut off especially for them, and that several ladies had gone out unserved owing to all hands being engaged at the time. They also stated the dresses were marked 1½d. The absurdity of having a dress of the best Manchester print for such a price must be evident to all. But the 1s. was marked in letters four inches in diameter—a price, we believe, unprecedented, and which we could not afford to sell at, but from the fact of our printing them ourselves. We are, sir, yours obediently, JAMES REID and Co., 16, Oxford-street."

**SENTENCE OF PENA.**—In the Consistory Court of the diocese of Ripon an action for libel and slander was last week brought by Miss C. Mary Luis Fernandes, the second daughter of Mr. J. L. Fernandes, of Sandal, near Wakefield, against Mr. Joseph Horner the elder, of Wakefield, corn-miller, and a member of the Town Council of that borough, for certain slanderous reports which had been circulated by the defendant, tending to prejudice the character and reputation of the plaintiff, and reflecting upon her virtue. The Chancellor, the Rev. John Headlam, decided that the defendant "ought to be duly and canonically corrected and punished," and that he be compelled "to perform a salutary and suitable penance, according to his demerit, for his excess aforesaid." The act of penance enjoined is accordingly to be performed by the defendant, in the parish church of Wakefield, on the 26th inst.

## COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

**ROYAL BIRTHDAY AMUSEMENTS.**—The *Court Circular* of Thursday contains an account of the mode in which the birthday of Prince Alfred, which fell on Wednesday, was celebrated at Osborne. On this occasion, the usual annual fête was given by her Majesty and Prince Albert to the servants of the royal establishment, the workmen and labourers employed upon the estate at Osborne, together with the wives and families, and the seamen of the royal yachts. The day was particularly favourable, and the ground, which was profusely decorated with flags and banners, had a very gay appearance. At three o'clock, the dinner, which was provided for 300, was carried in procession, preceded by the bands of the Royal Marines and an infantry regiment, by the royal servants and seamen, to a spacious marquee previously prepared. After dinner, at which the Queen and Prince Albert were present, dancing commenced, and the following sports and games in succession amused and employed the assemblage during the afternoon:—

Cricket—Quoits—Jingling, or Blind Man's Buff—Foot races—Hurdle races—Jumping in sacks—Snapping at gingerbread and treacle rolls—Bobbing in water for oranges—Dipping in meal for coin—Climbing greasy pole for leg of mutton—Leap Frog—Wheeling barrows blindfolded—The Man Wheel Race—Winding and unwinding string round pegs—Foot Ball—Whipping the Monkey.

At seven o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert, together with the royal family and guests, who had appeared highly amused with the sports of the afternoon, retired from the ground amidst the loud cheers of the hundreds assembled.

**PARLIAMENT** will, to-morrow, be prorogued by the Queen in person.

**THE MINISTERIAL DINNER.**—The following members of the Government (in and out of the Cabinet) dined together on Saturday, at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, preparatory to the termination of the session:—The Lord Chancellor, R. M. Bellew, Hon. E. Bouvier, Hon. Colonel Boyle, Earl of Carlisle, A. E. J. Cockburn, Sir W. G. Craig, Admiral Dundas, Viscount Ebrington, Lord Foley, Earl Grey, Sir G. Grey, J. Hatchell, Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, Benjamin Hawes, Lord Marcus Hill, Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, Right Hon. Fox Maule, G. C. Lewis, Earl of Minto, Viscount Palmerston, J. Parker, Sir J. Romilly, Earl of Strafford, Marquis of Westminster, Sir Charles Wood, Sir W. Somerville, Lord Seymour.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—The Right Hon. Thomas Francis Kennedy, Paymaster of Civil Service in Ireland, has been appointed one of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, in the room of Alexander Milne, Esq., retired.—Dr. T. Southwood Smith, who was the medical member of the General Board of Health, during the period of the Orders in Council (as authorized by the Diseases Prevention Act), has been appointed the second paid member of the Board, provided by the Metropolitan Interment Act.

**SIR GEORGE ANDERSON** is appointed Governor of Ceylon, and is to be succeeded in the government of Mauritius by Mr. Higginson, now Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. Sir George Anderson has earned his promotion by the ability with which he has conducted the government of Mauritius, where he has effected a considerable reduction in the expenditure, and introduced many useful practical reforms. Mr. Higginson was introduced into the public service by Lord Metcalfe, and has proved himself worthy of his friendship and patronage.—*Times*.

**MESSRS. G. W. ALEXANDER, AND S. CANDLER,** have safely returned from their philanthropic visit to the West Indies and the United States.

**DEATH OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.**—The Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England, expired yesterday morning at his residence, the Barn Elms, Putney. The event was hourly expected from Friday afternoon, when the symptoms of the paralytic attack, under which he laboured for the last month, became painfully alarming. The death of so good and so able a man will be greatly lamented. He presided over a branch of the Court of Chancery since the year 1827, and secured the entire respect of the profession by the general soundness and invariable impartiality of his judgment, by the regularity of his attendance in his court, and his untiring assiduity in the disposal of his business. Sir Lancelot Shadwell was the son of a barrister well known in his day in the courts of law. He was born in the year 1779, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, at which University he took a humble degree as seventh wrangler and junior medallist. He subsequently obtained a fellowship, and in 1803 was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn. In 1821 he was appointed a King's counsel, and in 1826 he obtained a seat in Parliament for the borough of Ripon. As already stated, Sir Lancelot was made Vice-Chancellor in 1827. In 1835 he became one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, and he again held that office in the present year. He died in the 71st year of his age, leaving several children. Under the act of 5th Victoria, chap. 5, the successor of the Vice-Chancellor of England will receive a diminished salary; it being enacted by the 37th clause that no such officer should henceforward receive more than £5,000 a year, or a retiring pension of larger amount than £3,500 a year. Mr. Page Wood is mentioned as likely to succeed the late Sir Lancelot Shadwell, it being understood that the Attorney-General will not accept the office.—*Weekly Chronicle*.

**MR. DISRAELI** became a Jew outwardly, according to the customary and prescriptive rites of that ancient persuasion; for a most respectable gentleman (connected with literature), now deceased, has been heard to boast a hundred times, that he was present at the entertainment given in honour of the occasion.—*Morning Chronicle*.

**THE EARL OF LINCOLN** has returned to England in his yacht the "Gitana," from a lengthened cruise in the Mediterranean, and a journey through Egypt, Arabia, and Palestine.

**MR. GEORGE HUDSON.**—It is currently stated that Mr. Hudson is purchasing large landed estates in Ireland.

**THE SELECT FINANCE COMMITTEE**, which has been sitting during the session, and taking evidence as regards the expenses of the Army and Ordnance branches of the service, have recommended some extensive reductions, particularly affecting the staff appointments of the army.—*United Service Gazette*.

## AIDS TO REFLECTION.

The world useth a man as ivy doth an oak—the closer it gets to the heart the more it twists about the affections. Though it seems to promise and flatter much, yet it doth indeed but eat out his real substance, and choke him in its embraces.—*Bishop Reynolds*.

A generous emulation of the excellencies of another is not envy.

The pleasure of a well-regulated mind moves gently, and therefore constantly. It does not affect by rapture and ecstasy, but is like the pleasure of health, still and sober, yet yet greater and stronger than those which call up the senses with grosser impressions.

As we cannot live naturally without air, neither can we live spiritually without prayer.

Mirth is like a flash of lightning, that breaks through a gloom of clouds, and glitters for a moment. Cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, filling it with a steady and perpetual serenity.

As it is the habitual frame and predominant kind disposition, which are the true measure of virtue, incidental good actions are no certain criterion of the state of the heart; for who is there that does not occasionally do them?

Hypocrisy in one age is generally succeeded by Atheism in the next.—*Addison*.

If we give only to receive, we lose the fairest objects of our charity—the absent, the sick, the captive, and the needy. When we oblige those that can never pay us again in kind, as a stranger upon his last farewell, or a necessitous person upon his deathbed, we make Providence our debtor, and rejoice in the conscience even of a fruitless benefit. He that gives nothing but in hope of receiving, must die intestate.—*Seneca*.

No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life, from having made once an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure; and it is, most probably, the recollection of their past pleasures which contributes to render old men so inattentive to the scenes before them, and carries them back to a world that is past, and to scenes never to be renewed.—*Rev. Sydney Smith*.

**PURCHASE OF THE "GREAT BRITAIN" FOR THE PACIFIC TRADE.**—It is reported that the steam-ship "Great Britain" is about to be purchased by a firm in Liverpool, connected with the emigration trade, with the intention to fit her up for the conveyance of passengers on the Pacific, between Panama and San Francisco. £25,000 is mentioned as the sum demanded, and it is stated that the command will be given to an officer now engaged in the Halifax squadron.

**THE EAST INDIA COMPANY** entertained Lieutenant-General Sir William Gomm, K.C.B., at dinner on Saturday evening in honour of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency.

**MR. CHARLES HINDLEY**, after a lengthened tour in the East, had arranged for his return to London in time to take charge of his Sunday Trading Prevention Bill; but he arrived an hour too late, the morning sitting not having been taken into account.—*Spectator*.

**DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday, a carman, driving a wagon of malt, in endeavouring to avoid a hay-cart, fell down, and his head, falling under the wheels of his own wagon, was literally smashed, his brains being scattered over the road.

**FOUR PERSONS HAVE DIED** at Wisbeach Fen, near Thorney, Lincolnshire, from eating poisonous mushrooms. Extensive patches of inflammation were found in the stomach and small intestines of the deceased, very similar to what is seen in cases of poisoning by arsenic. The inquest stands adjourned, for the purpose of analyzing the stomach, &c., and for making another or more *post mortem* examinations, if deemed desirable.

**A THOUSAND MILES IN A THOUSAND HOURS.**—This unparalleled feat has been accomplished by Richard Manks, a native of Warwickshire, or the "Eastern Warwickshire Star," as he is designated in the sporting world, at Sheffield.

Mr. DISRAELI became a Jew outwardly, according to the customary and prescriptive rites of that ancient persuasion; for a most respectable gentleman (connected with literature), now deceased, has been heard to boast a hundred times, that he was present at the entertainment given in honour of the occasion.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The "PEEL MONUMENT" at Heywood, Bury, will be public baths. A sensible memorial.

## LITERATURE.

## THE PERIODICALS (AUGUST).

## SECOND NOTICE.

The new number of the *NORTH BRITISH REVIEW* contains much able writing, but is withal somewhat heavy. The most attractive article is on "the literary profession," the text being Mr. Thackeray's "Pendennis." That very clever writer, as our readers may know, has incurred the displeasure of some of his compeers for his exposure of the weaknesses and mal-practices of literary men, but the reviewer, who writes like a man well versed in his subject, commends him for his fidelity, and suggests to the profession that self-reformation would be wiser than sensitiveness at exposure. There are several passages which we should be glad to quote, but we can select only one or two of the certainly not very flattering descriptions given by the writer.

"It is not so much that authors do not know how to make money, as that they do not know how to spend it. The same income that enables a clergyman, a lawyer, a medical practitioner, a government functionary, or any other member of the middle classes earning his livelihood by professional labour, to support himself and his family in comfort and respectability, will seldom keep a literary man out of debt and difficulty—seldom provide him with a comfortable well-ordered home, creditable to himself and his profession. It is ten to one that he lives untidily; that everything about him is in confusion; that the amenities of domestic life are absent from his establishment; that he is altogether in a state of elaborate and costly disorder, such as we are bound to say is the characteristic of no other kind of professional life. He seldom has a settled home—a fixed position. He appears to be constantly on the move. He seldom lives, for any length of time, in the same place; and is rarely at home when you call upon him. It would be instructive to obtain a return of the number of professional writers who retain pews in church, and are to be found there with their families on Sundays. There is something altogether fitful, irregular, spasmodic in their way of life. And so it is with their expenditure. They do not live like other men, and they do not spend like other men. At one time you would think from their lavish style of living, that they were worth three thousand a year; and at another, from the privations that they undergo, and the difficulty they find in meeting small claims upon them, that they were not worth fifty. There is generally, indeed, large expenditure abroad, and painful stinting at home. The 'res angusta domi' is almost always there; but away from his home, your literary man is often a prince and a millionaire. Or, if he be a man of domestic habits, if he spends little on tavern suppers, little on wine, little on cab hire, the probability is, that he is still impulsive and improvident, still little capable of self-denial; that he will buy a costly picture when his house-rent is unpaid; that he will give his wife a guitar when she wants a gown; and buy his children a rocking-horse when they are without stockings. His house and family are altogether in an inelegant state of elegant disorder; and with really a comfortable income, if properly managed, he is eternally in debt.

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Making every allowance for what may be called the necessities of the profession, a large amount of improvidence and irregularity will remain to be accounted for upon other considerations. Literary men are improvident and irregular. It is an uncomfortable truth—but it is a truth nevertheless. There is nothing harder than to make out how some men spend their incomes. A large family is a very unmistakable thing, and readily solves all questions of expenditure. If a man earns £600 a year, and has half-a-dozen children to bless himself withal, it demands no very abstruse calculations to determine in what manner his income is expended, even if he makes no very distinguished figure in the eyes of the social world. But a man and his wife, without children, in the enjoyment of such an income, are in reality rich, and may make a very respectable appearance in any part of the world. When they are in constant difficulty—when they cannot contrive to live tidily in apartments—cannot support the respectability of life on the first floor, it is impossible not to wonder how it is that so much money produces such poor results. There are scores of men in London of whom every one says that they 'ought not to be in trouble'—and yet they constantly are in trouble. The shadow of the bailiff is eternally darkening their doors. Many people would contrive to live comfortably and respectably on half their income and never have a bill unpaid. A bank clerk with £250 a year lives more decently than a public writer on £600 and leaves some money behind him at his decease, whilst the chances are fifty to one that the author dies insolvent.

"It is the misfortune of literary men that they are desirably bad arithmeticians. They are not clever at £ s. d. We believe them to be as honest as their neighbours, but they are certainly more careless. The manner in which their income is expended is often a marvel to themselves. The dislike to handle accounts is so strong in many of our brethren as almost to resemble a disease. They cannot keep their household accounts for three weeks together; and yet many of them rush into business, with a vague idea of making their fortunes. Literary men are almost always unfortunate when they attempt to do business on their own accounts. They cannot balance their pocket-books; how then can they balance the books of a 'concern'?"

"Messrs. Stephenson and Fairbairn's tubular bridges" will attract the attention of professional men, and is not without considerable interest to the general reader. It is the old story over again—Mr. Stephenson, who happens to figure most prominently before the public, having sought to appropriate to himself the lion's share of reputation for the erection of the Britannia Bridge, Mr. Fairbairn's claim to divide the honour appearing to be indisputable. "The trial of Professor Webster," which will take its place in the *causes célèbres*,

is the subject of another article, in which the main facts are stated succinctly and clearly. From a letter written by one of the Jury, we quote a passage descriptive of a circumstance of rare occurrence, and of conduct worthy of the descendants of the Puritans of New England. The trial, it will be recollected, lasted eleven days:—

"The Jury was composed of twelve men, from many different branches of the mechanical and mercantile 'professions'; they were from four different religious denominations, and their ages varied from 28 to 66 years. They were men whom I should designate as possessing good sound common sense—men capable of judging, of discerning, of appreciating evidence, and estimating its importance. The Jurors, after they had become better acquainted with each other, and as the evidence began to bear with crushing weight upon the prisoner, and the 'net-work' of complicated circumstances seemed to encircle him, felt strongly the need of 'that wisdom which cometh from above,' to guide and direct their minds aright, in their most momentous and responsible situation. It was then that our worthy Foreman proposed to the Jury that they should have religious services every evening. The proposition was most cheerfully responded to, and ever after that time the voice of praise and prayer ascended, as we trust, from sincere hearts to the throne of Infinite Wisdom and Mercy. I need not say that the burden of every prayer was for wisdom to guide and direct unto a right decision, and for blessings most rich and precious to descend upon the prisoner and his afflicted family."

Prayer was also offered up with peculiar earnestness just prior to their agreement on the verdict.

In a lengthened and practical paper on the Scottish Universities, reform is insisted upon in the North no less than at Oxford and Cambridge, and a hope is expressed that the Legislature will vote the requisite funds, and that the subject will be pressed at the next election. "The English language" is written with spirit. It is a jealous vindication of the excellences of the Saxon tongue, and a protest against the word-coining now so much in vogue. "Wordsworth," and Tennyson's "In Memoriam," are the subjects of two other articles; the remaining topics being "The Liberties of the Gallican Church," "The Method of the Divine Government," and "Christianity in India."

The greater portion of the *PROSPECTIVE REVIEW* is occupied with the discussion of theological subjects. "Bushnell's God in Christ" is regarded by the reviewer as "another of the many indications that daily meet us, of the wide-spread dissatisfaction with the existing state of theological opinion in bodies reputedly orthodox. From the heart of the Calvinistic section of the New England Congregationalists, Mr. Bushnell has put forth doctrines that vibrate with a deep undertone of the newest philosophy, and shake the old dogmatic system to its centre." Both this and the article on Newman's "Phases of Faith" are written with great ability, although, of course, the reviewer does not always carry our convictions with him. Whoever reads the last-named article in conjunction with that on the same subject in the "British Quarterly," cannot, we think, but be struck with the singular gentleness with which the Unitarian reviewer has chided Mr. Newman, in contrast with the more decided protests of his contemporary. "In Memoriam" is laid under contribution for a number of very beautiful stanzas. "The Language and Literature of Ancient Greece" has some prefatory pages on "the recent controversy on the real age, value, and authenticity of the Scriptures." The remaining two articles, which are very brief, are reviews of "Social Aspects" and Furness' "History of Jesus."

Despatching thus briefly, as we needs must, the *NORTH BRITISH* and *PROSPECTIVE REVIEWS*, we take *BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE*, which returns once more to the free-trade controversy, and in an article well stuffed with figures, labours to show the fallacy of the notion that our imports of grain must be accompanied by large exports of goods, there being, it is asserted, no necessary connexion between the two things. The writer is still sanguine as to a return to protection, but admits that the difficulties in the way are great. Ledru Rollin's book, which in another article is liberally quoted, is rather more respectfully treated than by the *British Quarterly* reviewer, importance being attached to his opinions, because they express the sentiments of a party who are "the only allies which Lord Palmerston's foreign policy has left to us on the continent!" Among the many "ludicrous misstatements, the enormous inaccuracies," quoted by the reviewer, are the assertions that one-fifth of our population die annually of consumption! and that the English clergy read their sermons "that they may be able at any time to produce them before the magistrate, if suspected of having disseminated evil doctrine!"

"Political and Literary Biography" contains some interesting gleanings from the life and correspondence of Mr. Ward, lately published, but they are of course in the Blackwood political vein. "Courtship in the time of James the First," "A Family Feud," and "African Sporting," will please the general reader; and those who like somewhat graver matter will find it in the "Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland," and "Burton's Landscape Painting in Oil."

We observe that the *WORKING MAN'S FRIEND*,

which is carried on with unabated vigour and skill, has commenced a series of papers on the condition of the working classes, somewhat similar to the now famous letters in the *Morning Chronicle*. The first of these is on "The History and Present Condition of the Metropolitan Omnibus Drivers and Conductors," in which Miss Meteyard has collected a number of statistics which will surprise both metropolitans and country cousins, and will also, we should hope, advantageously affect the class to which they relate.

*Jesuitism. — Latter-day Pamphlets.* Edited by THOMAS CARLYLE. No. 8. Completing the series.

Mr. Carlyle has observed, it would seem, with a sorrowful tenderness, and speaks, as if reproachfully, of the manner in which men have received his message concerning the miseries and impending ruins of this English nation. So, completing this series of publications, he says—"By way of finish to this offensive and alarming set of pamphlets, I have still one crowning offence and alarm to try if I can give;"—and again—"I stand looking on millions of poor, pious brothers, reduced to spiritual mummyhood, who curse me because I try to speak the truth to them,"—and yet again—"That our English solitaries, any noticeable number of them, will accept the message, and see this thing for my poor shewing, is more than I expect." The impression one gets from the serious mournful emphasis of these tracts is, that, to the eye of him who speaks through them, this world of ours seems at point of doom: the air is thick and hot; the sky, with no single serenity, is wildly stormful; the light is lurid; earthquakes wake up from their awful sleep; and an "ocean-voice" roars up from the abyss, with "bodeful, never-resting, inexorable moan!" The men around are only men in many moods of madness;—drivelling, vacant idiocy, side by side with sullen, passionate perverseness; and, worse than both, the quick, shrill, terrible laughter of maniac mischief, strong and active. And amongst them *one*—unheard, unheeded—whose lot, the painfullest and most unutterable of all, is, to be the only wise in a world of fools! Such is a sketchy picture—we say it not in complaint or depreciation—of the world of human things as it gleams on us in the pages of these pamphlets; and such is the estimate which apparently, whether really or no, the writer has formed of mankind and of himself. But is it truth?—He who sees thus the throes and struggles of human life and society, reflects on them his own humours, now grim, stern, and scornful—now even tender and loving,—while naught is easier, in all humours, than to feed a proud yet sorrowful gloom by bending over the weaknesses and wickednesses of men.

It is no new thing for thoughtful minds, of intense moral and sympathetic qualities, and peculiarly liable, from their very fineness of make, to an overstrain or morbidity, to view their own times as a crisis of before unapproached importance, and to depict the world in such manner that one almost trembles at the echo in one's thoughts, and wonders momentarily that the solid ground does not reel and yawn. It would be possible to read not only these pamphlets, but passages also of Mr. Carlyle's *Chartism and Past and Present*, till an imaginative and sad mind should be bewildered and amazed—seem drifting resistlessly to a wide limitless waste—or stand beneath a heaven of brass upon an earth become as iron. But the effect is not a nerving, strengthening one. No grand purposes are born in the soul; no fearless courage is awakened. No spirit of self-consecration, of redemptive work, is enkindled. At the best a purging of low base views, and the breathing over us a thoughtful sadness, is the result; but we are unable to get rid of the sense of feebleness and the endurance of deep and painful depression. We cannot, therefore, praise the general result of these books,—we cannot take them for the ends which constitute their author's intent and purpose in them.

If we treated of these works as to their literary merits—as the productions of our greatest literary man, we should speak with admiration of their wonderful force and reality,—their magnificence of style, notwithstanding the frequent occurrence of a strange jargon, a dialect of many broken languages,—of the boundless wealth of imagery, the beautiful poetic forms, and the grand illustrations ever new and living,—of the grim humour and uncouth wit,—all combining in the richest strains poured out by any living writer. But for such praise Mr. Carlyle cares nothing; nor, indeed, for any praise. He is too sincerely intent on the thought he has to speak, too "terribly in earnest." For the sake of his compelling convictions he has come, with his reputation in his hand, into the field of conflicting political and social doctrines; willing to peril all he has won on the hearing he gets this time for opinions obnoxious and antagonistic—as he knows them to be. That he speaks half-truths and no-truths, that he is perversely and proudly wrong, that he is cruel and contemptuous at times,

we must believe;—that most of his vaticinations will be rejected by calm reason, unless history can be blotted from memory and the light of faith extinguished, is our irresistible conviction:—but if we can extract any truth from him, and can retain for him a humble and reverent teachableness, we are glad and thankful “to the Heavens and to him.”

We have, in noticing these pamphlets, freely pointed out that which we conceive to be their radical falsity, and to use a word we have frequently employed, intense one-sidedness. We have expressed our weariness of their monotonous lament and sustained exaggeration, and our disgust at the conceit of their denunciations and predictions. But we cheerfully admit that they contain many deep truths; and we are grateful to Mr. Carlyle for asserting much-needed truth, although not new, fitted to check prevailing mischiefs and injurious tendencies in our religious and social life—crusted over as we have become with conventional plausible falsehoods.

This concluding essay of the series is by far the most truthful of the whole; in many respects one of the most solemn and profitable lessons which has been read to our modern English society; and certainly one of the most eloquent, honest, and powerful of the many great and wise productions of the genius of Carlyle. Like all other of his writings, it is most successful in the luminous and impressive conveyance of thought—glows and burns with sincerity and earnestness. Its majestic thunder-tones long echo to the ear. In the light of its fitful flashes things around us get a prominence and wear a look never to be forgotten. Yet dimness and uncertainty oppress us; we want the quiet light of day to make their forms and hues more truly known; we may cherish the memory of these visions by storm-light, they, too, are truth and nature; but how partially so. Allowing, then, something of modification for the general impression obtained under the influence of these gloomy tempestuous splendours, abating something of the excessive shades, and the wild irregularity of such views as we here get, we take them to reveal much substantial truth. There is forcible exposure of the hollowness and corruption to be detected in much of our social life—aye, and our religious life, too; there is much penetrating and skilful laying-bare of the spirit of fraud and insincerity which too certainly and balefully has spread abroad,—has infected our domestic relations, made us formal and artificial in society, widely deceptive and dishonourable in commerce—and, worst of all, has given to heartless forms and conventional hypocrisies, both of thought and art, a patent and recognised right,—so that the practical, wrought-out life of men seldom is, seldomer is expected to be, the true type of the inner life, the spiritual reality—but is a convenience, a pretence, a service of the divinities of society and not of God, a profanation of manhood, and a lie against the spirituality and sacredness of life.

We do not accept Mr. Carlyle's estimate of Loyola as “the whole truth, and nothing but the truth;” nor do we think that the essential thought and purpose of Jesuitism are seized and stated here. What is affirmed is true of the Institute seen under one aspect, and as a symbol, but it is capable of exhibition under other and more advantageous aspects; and this we say without much reverence for Ignatius himself, and without a spark of admiration for the system and agencies of the Society of Jesus.

The idea of the pamphlet is, that the substance and spirit of Jesuitism have, consciously or unconsciously, spread over the life of mankind; so that, while the forms and dogmas of the ecclesiastical Jesuit may be expelled, the principle and moral essence—the soul of it—is still existent and powerful everywhere. What Mr. Carlyle conceives this soul of Jesuitism to be, and his detection of its universal presence, will appear from the extracts which we now make:—

#### THE SUBSTANCE OF JESUITISM.

“As in the history of human things, which needs above all to abridge itself, it happens usually that the chief actors in great events and great epochs give their name to the series, and are loosely reputed the causes and authors of them; as, a German Reformation is called of Luther, and a French Reign of Terror passes for the work of Robespierre, and from the *Eneid* and earlier this has been the wont; so it may be said these current, and now happily moribund, times of ours are worthy to be called, in loose language, the Age of Jesuitism,—an epoch whose Falirous is the wretched mortal known among men as Ignatius Loyola. For some two centuries the genius of mankind has been dominated by the gospel of Ignatius, perhaps the strangest, and certainly among the fatalest ever preached hitherto under the sun. Some acquaintance, out of *Bartoli* and others, I have made with that individual, and from old years have studied the workings of him; and to me he seems historically definable, he more than another, as the poison-fountain from which these rivers of bitterness that now submerge the world have flowed.

“Counting from the ‘ever-blessed Restoration,’ or the advent of that singular new Defender of the Faith called Charles II., it is about two hundred years since we ourselves commenced that bad course; and deeply detesting the name of Saint Ignatius, did, nevertheless, gradually adopt his gospel as the real revelation of God's will, and the solid rule of living in this world; rule

long since grown perfectly accredited, complete in all its parts, and reigning supreme among us in all spiritual and social matters whatsoever. The singular gospel, or revelation of God's will! That to please the supreme Fountain of Truth your readiest method, now and then, was to persist in believing what your whole soul found to be doubtful or incredible. That poor human symbols were higher than the God Almighty's facts they symbolised; that formulas, with or without the facts symbolised by them, were sacred and salutary; that formulas, well persisted in, could still save us when the facts were all fled! A new revelation to mankind; not heard of in human experience, till Ignatius revealed it to us. That, in substance, was the contribution of Ignatius to the well-being of mankind. Under that thrice-Styrian gospel we have all of us, Papist, and at length Protestant too, this long while sat; a ‘doctrine of devils,’ I do think, if ever there was one—and are now, ever since 1789, with endless misery and astonishment, confusedly awaking out of the same, uncertain whether towards swift agony of social death, or towards slow martyrdom of recovery into spiritual and social life.

“Nor that poor Loyola did all thefeat himself—any more than Luther, Robespierre, and other such did in parallel cases. By no means. Not in his poor person shall the wretched Loyola bear the guilt of poisoning the world; the world was, as it were, in quest of poison; in the sure course of being poisoned; and would have got it done by some one; Loyola is the historical symbol to us of its being done. The most conspicuous and ostentatious of the world's poisoners; who, solemnly consecrating all the rest in the name of Holiness or Spiritual Health, has got the work of poisoning to go on with never-imagined completeness and acceleration in all quarters; and is worthy to have it called after him a *Jesuitism*, and he blamed by men (how judged by God, we know not) for doing it.”

From various parts of the pamphlet we select the following passages, which we string together for the purpose of further exhibiting the author's views—too extensively and solemnly true—of

#### THE UNIVERSALITY OF JESUITISM.

“Where you meet a man believing in the salutary nature of falsehoods, or the divine authority of things doubtful, and fancying that to serve the Good Cause he must call the Devil to his aid, there is a follower of Unsaint Ignatius; not till the last of these men has vanished from the Earth will our account with Ignatius be quite settled, and his black militia have got their mittimus to chaos again. They have given a new substantive to modern languages. The word ‘Jesuitism’ now, in all countries, expresses an idea for which there was in nature no prototype before. Not till these late centuries had the human soul generated that abomination, or needed to name it.”

“I hear also much of ‘obedience,’ how that and the kindred virtues are prescribed and exemplified by Jesuitism; the truth of which, and the merit of which, far be it from me to deny. Obedience, a virtue universally forgotten in these days, will have to become universally known again. Obedience is good, and indispensable; but if it be obedience to what is wrong and false,—good heavens, there is no name for such a depth of human cowardice and calamity; spurned everlastingly by the gods. Loyalty? Will you be loyal to Beelzebub? Will you make a covenant with Death and Hell? I will not be loyal to Beelzebub; I will become a nomadic Choctaw rather, a barricading Sansculotte, a Conciliation Hall repealer; anything and everything is venial to that.

“The virtues of Jesuitism, seasoned with that fatal condiment, are other than quite virtuous! To cherish pious thoughts, and assiduously keep your eye directed to a Heaven that is not real: will that yield divine life to you, or hideous galvanic life-in-death? To cherish many quasi-human virtues, really many possibilities of virtue; and wed them all to the principle that God can be served by believing what is not true: to put out the sacred lamp of Intellect within you; to decide on maiming yourself of that higher godlike gift, which God himself has given you with a silent but awful charge in regard to it; to be bullied and bow-wowed out of your loyalty to the God of Light by big Phantasms and three-hatted chimeras; can I call that by the name of nobleness or human courage?—‘Could not help it,’ say you? If ‘a man cannot help it,’ a man must allow me to say he has unfortunately given the most conspicuous proof of caitifhood that lay within his human possibility, and he must cease to brag to me about his ‘virtues,’ in that sad case!”

“Alas, the expulsion of the Jesuit body avails us little, when the Jesuit soul has so nestled itself in the life of mankind everywhere. What we have to complain of is, that all men are become Jesuits! That no man speaks the truth to you or to himself, but that every man lies,—with blasphemous audacity, and does not know that he is lying,—before God and man, in regard to almost all manner of things. This is the fell heritage bequeathed us by Ignatius; to this sad stage has our battle with him come.”

“This is the sad condition of the insincere man; he is doomed all his days to deal with insincerities; to live, move, and have his being, in traditions and conventionalities. If the traditions have grown old, the conventionalities will be mostly false; true in no sense can they be for him: never shall he behold the truth of any matter; formulas, theologic, economic, and other, certain superficial leadings of truth, required in the market-place, these he will take with him, these he will apply dexterously, and with these he will have to satisfy himself. Sincerity shall not exist for him; he shall think that he has found it, while it is yet far away. The deep, awful, and indeed divine quality of truth that lies in every object, and in virtue of which the object exists—from his poor eyes this is for ever hidden. Not with austere divine realities which belong to the Universe and to Eternity, but with paltry ambiguous phantasms, comfortable and uncomfortable, which belong to his own parish and to the current week or generation, shall he pass his days.”

“Be careful how you believe truth,” cries the good man everywhere: ‘Composure and a whole skin are very valuable. Truth,—who knows?—many things are not true; most things are uncertainties, very prosperous things are even open falsities that have been agreed

upon. There is little certain truth going. If it isn't orthodox truth, it will play the very devil with you.’”

The reader who has gone through these extracts surely begins to feel that this is a very extraordinary work which we have before us: rich in clear open truth; affectingly solemn in its deep and earnest tones; with no little spiritual power about it; having qualities searching, purifying, fire-like. If such reader is sent by these quotations to the yet more serious warning pages of the work itself, we shall have done him service—almost certainly ensured his moral profit. We now turn back to this quaint, strangely-coloured, but graphic, memory-abiding sketch—of

#### IGNATIUS LOYOLA.

“Of Ignatius I must take leave to say, there can this be recorded, that probably he has done more mischief in the earth than any man born since. A scandalous mortal, O brethren of mankind who live by truth and not falsity, I must call this man.—A bad man, I think; not good by nature; and by destiny swollen into a very Ahriman of badness. Not good by nature, I perceive. A man born greedy; whose greatness in the beginning, and even in the end if we look well, is indicated chiefly by the depth of his appetite: not the recommendable kind of man! A man full of prurient elements from the first; which at the last, through his long course, have developed themselves over the family of mankind into an expression altogether tremendous.

“A young Spanish soldier and hidalgio, with hot Biscayan blood, distinguished, as I understand, by his fierce appetites chiefly, by his audacities and sensuities, and loud unreasonable decision. That this Universe, in spite of rumours to the contrary, was a Cookery-shop and Bordel, wherein garlic, Jamaica pepper, unfortunate females, and other spicery and garnishing, awaited the bold human appetite, and the rest of it was mere rumour and moonshine: with this life-theory and practice had Ignatius lived some thirty years, a hot human Papin's-digester, and little other; when, on the walls of Pamplona, the destined cannon-shot shattered both his legs—leaving his head, hitting only his legs, so the Destinies would have it—and he fell, at once, totally prostrate, a wrecked Papin's-digester; lay many weeks horizontal, and had, in that tedious posture, to commence a new series of reflections. He began to perceive, now, that ‘the rest of it’ was not mere rumour and moonshine; that the rest was, in fact, the whole secret of the matter. That the Cookery-shop and Bordel was a magical delusion, a sleight-of-hand of Satan, to lead Ignatius down, by garlic, and finer temporal spiceries, to eternal Hell;—and that, in short, he, Ignatius, had lived hitherto as a degraded ferocious Human Pig, one of the most perfect scoundrels; and was, at that date, no other than a blot on Creation, and a scandal to mankind.

“With which set of reflections, who could quarrel? The reflections were true, were salutary; nay, there was something of sacred in them—as in the repentance of man, in the discovery by erring man, that wrong is not right, that wrong differs from right as deep Hell from high Heaven, there ever is. Ignatius's soul was in convulsions, in agonies of new birth; for which I honour Ignatius. Human sincerity could but have told him: ‘Yes, in several respects, thou art a detestable Human Pig, and disgrace to the family of man; for which it behoves thee to be in nameless remorse, till thy life either mend or end. Consider, there as thou liest, with thy two legs smashed, the peccant element that is in thee; discover it, rigorously tear it out; reflect what further thou wilt do. A life yet remains; to be led, clearly, in some new manner: how wilt thou lead it? Sit silent for the rest of thy days? In some most modest seclusion, hide thyself from a human kind which has been dishonoured by thee? Thy sin being prurience of appetite, give that, at least, no farther scope, under any old or new form.’

“I admit the question was not easy. Think, in this his wrecked horizontal position, what could or should the poor individual called Inigo, Ignatius, or whatever the first name of him was, have done? Truly for Ignatius the question was very complicated. But, had he asked from Nature and the Eternal Oracles a remedy for wrecked sensualism, here truly was one thing that would have suggested itself: To annihilate his prurience. To cower, silent and ashamed, into some dim corner; and resolve to make henceforth as little noise as possible. That would have been modest, salutary; that might have led to many other virtues, and gradually to all. That, I think, is what the still small voices would have told Ignatius, could he have heard them amid the loud bullyings and liturgings; but he couldn't, perhaps he never tried; and that, accordingly, was not what Ignatius resolved upon.

“In fact, Christian doctrine, backed by all the human wisdom I could ever hear of, incline me to think that Ignatius, had he been a good and brave man, should have consented, at this point, to be damned,—as was clear to him that he deserved to be. Here would have been a healing solace to his conscience; one transcendental act of virtue which it still lay with him, the worst of sinners, to do. ‘To die for ever, as I have deserved; let Eternal Justice triumph so, by means of me and my foul scandals, since otherwise it may not!’ *Selbst-todtung*, annihilation of self, justly reckoned the beginning of all virtue: here is the highest form of it, still possible to the lowest man. The voice of Nature this, to a repentant outcast sinner turning again towards the realms of manhood;—and I understand it is the precept of all right Christianity too. But no, Ignatius could not, in his lowest abasement, consent to have justice done on him, not on him, ah no;—and there lay his crime and his misfortune, which has brought such penalty on him and us. . . . In his frantic just agonies he flung himself before the shrine of Virgin Mary, Saints of the Romish Calendar, three-hatted holy Fathers, and uncertain Thaumaturgic Entities; praying that he might be healed by miracle, not by course of nature; and that, for one most fatal item, his prurience of appetite might, under new inverse forms, continue with him. Which prayer, we may say, was granted.

“In the depths of his despair, all Nature glooming reprobation on him, and Eternal Justice whispering, ‘Accept what thou hast merited,’ there rose this altogether turbid semi-artificial glare of hope upon Ignatius, ‘The Virgin will save me, the Virgin has saved

ine?"—Well and good, I say; then be quiet, and let us see some temperance and modesty in you. Far otherwise did Ignatius resolve: temperance and true modesty were not among the gifts of this precious individual the Virgin had been at the pains to save. Many plans Ignatius tried to make his *Ego* I still available on Earth, and still keep Heaven open for him. His pilgrimages and battlings, his silent sufferings and wrestlings for that object, are enormous, and reach the highest pitch of the proudest hero. At length, after various failures and unsatisfactory half-successes, it struck him: "Has there not lately been a sort of revolt against the Virgin, and the Holy Father who takes care of her? Certain infernal Heresiarchs in Germany and elsewhere, I am told, have risen up against the Holy Father, arguing with terrible plausibility that he is an Unholy Phantasm: he;—and if so, what am I and my outlooks? A new light, presumably of Hell, has risen to that effect; which new light—why cannot I vow here, and consecrate myself, to do battle against, and with my whole strength endeavour to extinguish?"—That was the task Ignatius fixed upon as his; and at that he has been busy, he and an immense and ever-increasing sodality of mortals, these three hundred years; and through various fortune, they have brought it thus far. Truly to one of the most singular predicaments the affairs of mankind ever stood in before.

"If the new light is of Hell, O Ignatius, right: but if of Heaven, there is not, that I know of, any equally damnable sin as thine! No; thy late Pighood itself is trivial in comparison. Frantic mortal, wilt thou, at the bidding of any Papa, war against Almighty God?—The Pope is old; but eternity, thou shalt observe, is older. High treason against all the Universe is dangerous to do."

Long as these quotations are—we hope not too long for the patience and pleasure of the reader—we have not exhausted the passages we marked for extract. Our counsel, therefore, is—Turn to the book itself;—and specially observe the remarks on the spiritual as related to the practical,—on Jesuitism in religion—and in the fine arts. No one will pass by the "fierce humour" of Sauerteig—the immortal philosopher!—on "Pig Philosophy."

That we can close our notices of these *Latter-day Pamphlets* with a tone so entirely different from that which we have generally been compelled to use, and with gratitude to the great poet-thinker—not philosopher—is a genuine joy.

We lay the pamphlet aside with a hearty benediction; and could not be satisfied without transferring almost every page, but for our fervent hope that every reader will make it a matter of duty to see it for himself.

*The Foundations of Individual Character.* A Lecture, by WILLIAM M'COMBIE; author of "Hours of Thought," &c. London: Ward.

This lecture, delivered to a Mutual Instruction Class at Rhynie, in Scotland, and published at the request of the members, bears favourable testimony to the intelligence of the audiences which assemble in the "Gardeners'-hall" and "Infant School-room" in that country district. We wish that such lectures were frequently to be heard in the various institutions for mechanics and young men in our towns and villages; instead of theapid declamation of "eloquence," and the wretched comicalities which are interspersed, now-a-days, in lecture-lists, with occasional saving lectures on science or pseudo-science, generally exhibitive of incompetence and pretence on the one part, and ignorance and want of taste on the other. Perhaps no more mournful presentation of popular education and intellectual tastes could be found, than the lecture-list of most literary institutions enjoying the highest popularity and prosperity. We therefore commend this tract for the wholesome suggestions which it gives of that teaching which may be made to interest and permanently instruct, as well as morally strengthen, the working men of our country in their hours of leisure; and yet more we praise it as a thoughtful discourse on a subject which lies at the root of personal excellence and impressiveness of influence, and therefore, also, bears directly on the highest realization of the domestic and social constitutions. Small as it is, and purchaseable for twopence, we need not to extract anything—and yet think we shall do well to offer a few of its sententious sayings—

"The first element of individual character is self-control. It may be called the primary essence. Without this, if I might so say, one cannot be an individual, one cannot stand by himself—he merely drives before some current; is impelled by what is to him the strongest impulse. Without it one, in whom no predominant passion has as yet gained ascendancy, yields to the pressure of the multitude; becomes in sentiments, and gradually in habits, what his class, or the majority of his class, are; but the portion of a great aggregate of units which have relinquished the rights and immunities of mind, resigned themselves to the conditions of animal being, which yields to, and is guided by, exterior or instinctive impulses. And, when innate impulses are weak, life may be passed under such conditions. The man will be guided by current conventions—they are prudential rather than moral—and will exhibit about the average proprieties of demeanour current in his class or the community. But, if innate impulses—appetites or passions—are strong, by and by one will obtain the ascendancy, and the man will come under the dominion, will become the slave of some vice. But both are alike morally destructive."

"The profoundest philosophy of spiritual perception is embodied in the declaration of Him who spake as never man spake:—'If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God.' Right action is the result of right faith, but a true and right faith cannot be sustained, deepened, extended, save in a course of right action. So beautiful is the order of the moral

economy,—so appropriate to the attainment of its great ultimate object. It is WORK only that can make a true MAN. The trifler, however intelligent and accomplished he may be, is a mere 'spy,' whom God's government cannot tolerate. Its mechanism, irrevocable as the course of destiny, will soon extinguish him."

There is so much evident and far-reaching truth in the following remarks on the demands of the age, in but one aspect, for the type of character which it is the aim of the author to exhibit, that we are glad to press them on the attention of the Christian citizen.

"Every thoughtful observer feels, and many who do not think much are beginning to have unmistakeable intimation of the terrible advance of that settled systematic destitution to which we give the abstract name—Pauperism. A very ancient observer recorded his experience to this effect:—'I have been young, and now am old; yet I have never seen the just man left, or his seed begging bread.' We have men who proffer to suggest to us the means of cutting up pauperism by the roots; here, I apprehend, is indicated the only effective specific. To induce such a general result, there is a providential ordering, no doubt, but there is also natural sequence. God watches over the offspring of the just, but the just bring up their offspring—train them in those principles and habits which, in the ordinary course of things, secure self-provision. The want of right character in parents, and the consequent want of proper training in their offspring, are among the main causes of this great evil, difficulty, and peril of our times—Pauperism."

Mr. M'Combie seems to us one of the clearest popular writers of the day on metaphysical and moral subjects, although not distinguished by much originality or profundity; we have ourselves never read his productions without pleasure, and we have confidence that few can read them without improvement.

The Reviewer begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following books:—

*A Brief Notice of the Life of the Rev. Edward Bickersteth.* By Sir C. E. EARDLEY, Bart. London: Partridge and Oakey.—[A tribute to the memory of an excellent man, whose labours and publications have rendered him well and deservedly known and esteemed. This little work, reprinted from *Evangelical Christianity*, with additions, will be acceptable to a large circle of Christians of all denominations.]—*Pleasant Pages: a Journal of Home Education, on the Infant School System.* Part I. Conducted by S. P. NEWCOMBE. London: Houlston and Stoneman.—[Intended for the mental discipline of young people; to open their senses to observation, and to encourage reflective habits. It contains conversations on moral subjects, history, natural science, and other topics, familiarly discussed and clearly illustrated; and is likely to be a serviceable home magazine to the mother or teacher of young children.]—*The Popular Delusion: or, Baptismal Regeneration weighed in the Balances, and found wanting.* By WILLIAM MUSHETT. London: B. L. Green.—[This pamphlet "is reprinted from the *Gospel Magazine*, and inscribed "to Mr. Gorham, the Bishop of Exeter's Martyr!"] and contains a variety of stereotyped and unstereotyped phraseology termed religious: while "ecclesiastical morris-dancers exhibiting before moon-struck multitudes," stand in strange contrast with "everlasting-grace purposes." When the *morale* of publishing is understood, conscientious publishers will not lend their names to the endorsement of any trash, secular or sacred.]—*Rationalism: a Short and Easy Method of dealing with all Rationalism and Scepticism; originating in the Conversion of a Rationalist.* By R. WEAVER. London: Jackson and Walford.—[A useful pamphlet to put into the hands of many thoughtful doubters.]

[Advertisement.]—*GALVANISM.*—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. Halse, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic-douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his letters on Medical Galvanism.

"The interest of the lake district," says the *Lancaster Guardian*, "lessened by the decease of the Poet Laureate, will be repaired by the genuine son of song, Tennyson, who is about to become a resident in that poetic region. The residence of the late lamented Miss Smith is now in course of preparation for the reception of the poet and his lady."

"The winkers," says the *Church and State Gazette*, "are becoming multitudinous. Fossombrone followed Rimini—San Genesio has a winking picture which now rivals both—and Terni boasts a Madonna that winks as intensely as all the preceding put together. The San Genesio Madonna is curing the deaf and dumb, and the people of the district are said to be turning honest and living cleanly in consequence—a fact which, however brought about, we are glad to hear of."

To OBTAIN A PLATE FULL.—A shrewd preacher, after an eloquent charity sermon, said to his hearers, "I am afraid, from the sympathy displayed in your countenances, that some of you may give too much. I caution you, therefore, that you should be just before you are generous; and wish you to understand that we desire no one who cannot pay his debts, to put anything in the plate." The collection was a rare one.

When do your teeth usurp the functions of the tongue? When they are chattering.

## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

**THE BIBLE, THE KORAN, AND THE VEDAS.**—At a late anniversary of an Unitarian society, the hon. Edward Everett, late President of Harford University, said:—"I have several times in my life attempted to read the Koran. I have done so lately. I have approached it with a highly-excited literary curiosity. I have felt a strong desire to penetrate this great mystery of the Arabian desert. As I have in some Turkish town (for in the provincial Turkish towns there is little of the bustle of our Western life), listened, at the close of the day, to the clear, calm, voice of the muezzin, from the top of the graceful minaret, calling the faithful to evening prayer, as I have mused on the vicissitudes of all human things, beneath the venerable dome of St. Sophia—I have, I may say, longed to find some rational ground of sympathy between Christianity and Islamism; but anything more repulsive and uninviting than the Koran I have seldom attempted to peruse, even when taken up with these kindly feelings. And yet you are well aware that it is not conceived in a spirit of hostility towards the Old and New Testament, but recognises them both as a divine revelation. With such portions of the sacred books of the Hindoos as have fallen in my way, the case is far worse. The mythological system contained in them is a tissue of monstrosities and absurdities, by turns so revolting and nauseous as to defy perusal, except from some strong motive of duty, or of literary curiosity, which would prompt the investigation. I really believe that few things would do more to raise the Scriptures in our estimation, than to compare the Bible with the Koran and the Vedas. It is not a course of reading to be generally recommended. The books are scarce, and, as I have said, their contents eminently repulsive; but I will venture to say to those whose professional duty it is to maintain the sacred character of the Christian Scriptures, that I know of scarce any line of reading which might be taken up with greater advantage, for the purpose of fair comparison, than that of the sacred books, as they are called, of the Mahometans and Hindoos."

**DOMESTIC COMFORTS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.**—The thermometer varied from 29 deg. to 40 deg. below the freezing point; which would not have been unpleasant where there was a fire to warm the hands and feet, or even room to move about; but where there was neither the one nor the other, some few degrees more heat would have been preferable. As we could not go for water, we were forced to thaw snow, and take only one meal each day. My waistcoat, after a week's wearing, became so stiff from the condensation and freezing of my breath upon it, that I had much trouble to get it buttoned. One cause of discomfort to me was the great quantity of tobacco smoke in our low and confined house; it being sometimes so thick that no object could be seen at a couple of yards' distance. The whole party, with the exception of myself, were most inveterate smokers; indeed, it was impossible to be awake for ten minutes during the night without hearing the sound of the flint and steel striking a light. Of course I might, to a great extent, have put a stop to this; but the poor fellows appeared to receive so much comfort from the use of the pipe, that it would have been cruelty to do so for the sake of saving myself a trifling inconvenience. . . . On the 7th (February) a man named Ak-kee-ou-lik, who had promised us four seal skins of oil, arrived and said that he could only let us have one, because the bears had broken into his "cache" and devoured nearly all its contents. This story I did not believe at the time, and I afterwards found out that it was false. I felt a good deal annoyed at the man's not keeping his promise, because we had depended much upon this supply for fuel and light. To save the former, we had, during part of last month, taken only one meal a day, and discontinued the comfort of a cup of tea with our evening repast. Of oil our stock was so small that we had been forced to keep early and late hours—namely, lying occasionally fourteen hours in bed, as we found that to sit up in a house in which the temperature was some degrees below zero, without either light or fire, was not very pleasant. Fortunately, we all enjoyed excellent health; and our few discomforts, instead of causing discontent, furnished us with subjects of merriment. For instance, Hutchinson about this time had his knee frozen in bed; and I believe the poor fellow (who, by-the-by, was the softest of the party) was afterwards very sorry for letting it be known, as he got so heartily laughed at for his effeminacy.—*Ree's Expedition.*

**DESCENDANTS OF THE PROTECTOR.**—The Cromwells were of consideration and high county standing in Huntingdonshire, seated at the fine old mansion of Hinchingbroke, and descended in the female line from Cromwell, Earl of Essex, of the time of Henry VIII. Its chief, as well as many of its members, fought manfully under the royal banner. At the present time, seven peers of the realm trace descent from the Lord Protector; viz., the Earls of Morley, Chichester, Rothes, Cowper, Clarendon, De Grey, and Ripon; but, as a contrast to this fair side of the picture, we must honestly confess that, within a hundred years after Oliver's death, some of his descendants were reduced to the depths of poverty, almost begging their daily bread. It is a singular fact, that an estate, which was granted to George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, for restoring the monarchy, should, by intermarriages, eventually vest in the late Oliver Cromwell, Esq., of Cheshunt, who died in 1821, being then the last male descendant of the Protector.

## GLEANINGS.

A very tall man was in the street of Boston, when an old lady, who admired his gigantic stature, addressed him—"Mister, were you large when you were small?" "Yes, ma'am, I was considered big when I was little."

**PREVENTED INGURITY.**—A Birmingham manufacturer has invented a snuff-box, from which snuff may be conveniently taken without the application of the finger and thumb.

A party in Wrexham, having succeeded in electing a Sunday night lecturer against the vicar and his party, when the lecturer entered the church on the first Sunday the organist struck up, "See, the conquering hero comes."

Shrubs and trees cannot be removed at the expiration of a tenancy, unless the premises were used, and the trees, &c., planted, for the purpose of trade, such privilege extending only to nursery gardeners, and such like persons.

The Rev. Dr. Scoresby, in a paper read before the British Association, stated that the highest crest of a wave above the trough of the sea, in a series of Atlantic observations, was found to be 45 feet.

**CONVINCING.**—An American in England, describing the prevalence of duelling at home, summed up with—"They even fight with daggers in a room pitch dark." "Is it possible?" exclaimed thunderstruck John Bull. "Possible, sir!" returned the Yankee, "why, I've seen them."

**A HINT ON PREACHING.**—A very celebrated preacher was in the habit of preaching so as to be rather beyond the comprehension of his hearers. A lady of the parish met him one day and asked what the duty of a shepherd was? "To feed his flock, of course," was the reply. "Ought he then to place his hay so high that but few of the sheep can reach it?"

The captain of a West India mail-packet recently gave a poor old man a free passage from Chagres to Southampton. Before the arrival of the vessel, however, the pauper-passenger died; and at Southampton, his box being examined by the custom-house officers, there was found therein Californian gold dust to the extent of from forty to fifty ounces! The old man was an escaped convict, who had been to "the diggings."

The borough of Lambeth, which now represents a population upwards of 200,000 souls, spreads not only over the south shore of the Thames, near from Blackfriars to Battersea Bridge, but over the whole southwest of London, including the parishes of Kennington, Brixton, Camberwell, Newington, and Peckham, and reaching into the centre of Southwark. There are more than 15,000 registered electors.

**CAUTION.**—"Mother sent me," said a little girl to a neighbour, "to ask you to come and take tea with her this evening." "Did she say at what time, my dear?" "No, ma'am; she only said she would ask you, and then the thing would be off her mind; that was all she said."

A writer in *Notes and Queries* sends the following cure for the tooth-ache, taken from a curious work printed in 1668:—"With an iron nail raise and cut the gum from about the teeth till it bleed, and that some of the blood stick upon the nail; then drive it into a wooden beam up to the head; after this is done you never shall have the tooth-ache in all your life."

**GREAT SALE OF HUMAN BEINGS.**—The U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana advertised to sell at public sale, in New Orleans, on the 20th ult., four hundred and ninety-three slaves, of both sexes, and of all ages, from infants to old age. Among the number is one old man, called Sampson, aged 111 years.—*Practical Christian*, June 1860.

**THE BUILDING FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.**—The great conservatory to be erected in Hyde Park is to cover eighteen acres, and it is to be 110 feet in height, that extreme height having been rendered necessary in order that a group of trees (88 feet high) opposite the Prince's Gate may be covered in and not removed. The estimate of the contractors, Messrs. Fox and Henderson, is £86,000 for what is technically termed "use and wear;" if the structure remains and becomes the property of the public (of which, indeed, we have little doubt), the cost is to be £160,000. It is to be prepared with galleries; in the event of larger space being required than will be required by the ground-floor. There will be, however, on the ground-floor alone eight miles of tables; there will be 1,200,000 square feet of glass (to be manufactured by Chance, of Birmingham); 24 miles of one description of gutter, and 218 miles of "sash bar;" and in the construction 4,000 tons of iron will be expended. The wooden floor will be arranged with divisions, so as to allow the dust to fall through. Within a very short period 2,000 men will be employed in the building. Mr. Paxton has been long known to the public as one of the agents of the Duke of Devonshire, and as the author of several admirable works on floriculture and botany; the conservatories at Chatsworth were constructed under his directions; and it is understood that he refers to these as affording satisfactory proofs that the ventilation will be better than it could be in buildings of brick. The plans will be published as soon as they can be got ready. We have reason to believe that the elegance of the structure, and the obvious uses to which it may be applied, for the gratification of "the people" in Hyde Park, as a *Jardin d'Hiver*, will change its character from temporary to permanent; and that there will be no likelihood of its removal. In that case, it will of course be ready for subsequent Exhibitions of the Industry of all Nations, which it is clearly understood are to take place periodically in London, as they do in all the leading cities of the continent. There is no question that the principal motive for adopting Mr. Paxton's plan was to get rid of a difficulty; but, on the whole, we are inclined to think the public will be gainers thereby.—*Art-Journal*.

## BIRTHS.

August 5, Mrs. OWEN, of Chapel-house, Bromyard, of a daughter.

August 5, at Grove Park, Camberwell, the wife of the Rev. J. Browne, of a son.

August 5, at 3, Strand, the wife of Mr. S. BARTON, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

August 1, at St. George's Church, Camberwell, by the Rev. S. Bridge, Dr. J. H. GILBERT, of Harpenden, Herts, son of the Rev. J. Gilbert, of Nottingham, to ELIZA FORBES, fourth daughter of the Rev. G. LAURIE, of Camberwell.

August 5, at Salem Chapel, Clarence-parade, Cheltenham, by the Rev. W. G. Lewis, Mr. S. FRANKLIN to ANNE DOUGLAS, only daughter of the Rev. J. HERRICK, of Colchester, Essex, and relief of Mr. T. Barrell, of Cheltenham.

August 6, at Springfield House, Glasgow, by the Rev. THOMAS T. Lynch, of London, the Rev. S. T. PORTER, to MARY ANNE CATHERINE, eldest daughter of S. HIGGINBOTHAM, Esq.

August 7, at Bloomsbury Chapel, London, by the Rev. W. BROOK, the Rev. J. F. EARLIE, of Malton, son of G. Earlie, Esq., of Hull, to ANNE AINSWORTH, third daughter of J. TAYLOR, Esq., of Gordon-square and Furnival's-inn.

August 8, at the Independent Chapel, Northallerton, by the Rev. J. CROFT, of Ripon, the Rev. J. B. LISTER, minister of the Congregational Church, Northallerton, to JANE, eldest daughter of G. DOWSON, Esq., of the same place.

August 8, in Glenorchy Chapel, Matlock, Bath, by the Rev. T. M. NEWNES, Mr. THOMAS REDGATE, of Manchester, to CHARLOTTE, relief of the late G. EATON, Esq., of Willington, near Derby.

August 14, at Dr. Cox's Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. G. CORSEY, of Barking, Essex, Mr. JOHN CORSEY, of Greenwich, to ELIZABETH ANN, second daughter of Mr. C. FELGATE, Church-street, Hackney.

## DEATHS.

August 3, at Wallington Hall, in the county of Norfolk, ELIZA PEEL, the wife of the late R. Peel, Esq., and aunt to the late Sir R. Peel, Bart.

August 4, in his 32nd year, the Rev. JOHN PARRY, pastor of the Independent church, Cliffe, Lewes. He was the biographer of the late Mr. Guyer, of Ryde.

August 8, at Hexham, aged 63, MR. JOHN GRAY, currier. Hexham has not for many years sustained a greater loss than in the death of this good man—the indefatigable agent of the Tindale Ward Bible Society; member of numerous benevolent institutions; and "ready to every good work" within the range of his influence. As a village preacher, in connexion with the Independent church, he had during many years enjoyed an unblemished reputation: as acting deacon, too, of the same church, he had for a long period exerted his untiring energies for the promotion of its best interests. As an opponent of ecclesiastical taxes, he had taken patiently "the spoiling of his goods."

August 8, at Stoneyfield-terrace, Islington, aged 10 years and 7 months, ANDREW JAMES, the beloved son of A. TEMPLETON.

August 9, at Wandsworth, aged 75, MARIA, nearly forty-eight years the beloved wife of Mr. J. NEWSON, late of the borough of Southwark, and eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. J. Bowden, formerly of Tooting.

first recommendation. The opening of the Great Northern has had a favourable effect on the quotations of its own shares, while it has tended to depreciate the value of North Westerns. That it will be prejudicial to this line to some extent can scarcely be doubted, but the benefit which the public at large will derive from it in the increased facilities for traffic which it will open up will be incalculably great. This day's prices show a decline on last week's of about £1 in London and North Westerns, 15s. in Midlands, 10s. in Brighton and Great Westerns, 5s. in Eastern Counties, Great Northerns, Berwicks, and York and North Midlands, &c. On the other hand, Great North of England have risen £3, Lancaster and Carlisle £1, and Leeds and Bradfords 10s.

In the Corn Market yesterday an improvement of 1s. took place.

The following calculations, taken from a City contemporary, show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (\*) is placed, it is to be understood that the share rate of dividend is less than the income-tax:—

	Average price.	Yield per cent.
Three per Cent. Consols.....	56s	3 2 3
Three per Cent. Reduced.....	97s	3 1 9
Three-and-a-Quarter Cents.....	99	3 5 7
Bank Stock (div. 8 per cent. per ann.).....	211	3 15 9
India Stock (div. 10 per cent. per ann.).....	267s	3 18 0
Exchequer Bills (int. 1d. per day).....	68s. p.	2 4 1 1/2
Eastern Counties* (last half-yearly div. 3s. per share of £20, equal to 1/4 per cent. per ann.).....	64	4 12 5
Great Western* £100 share (div. at the rate of 4 per cent. per ann.).....	58	6 17 11
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway £100 Stock (div. at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum).....	38	7 7 10 2
London and South Western* (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per ann.).....	60	5 0 0
London and North Western* (div. at the rate of 5 per cent. per ann.).....	111	4 10 1
Midland* (div. at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per ann.).....	31	7 7 0 1
South Eastern, 33s shares (div. at the rate of 3 per cent. per ann.).....	14	7 2 10 1

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96s	Brazil .....	92s
Do. Account .....	96s	Ecuador .....	3s
3 per Cent. Reduced .....	97s	Dutch 2 1/2 per cent. ....	57s
3 1/2 New.....	98s	French 3 per cent. ....	—
Long Annuities .....	81	Granada .....	18s
Bank Stock .....	212	Mexican 5p. et. new .....	29s
India Stock .....	268	Portuguese .....	34s
Exchequer Bills—		Russian .....	172s
June .....	69 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent. ....	17s
India Bonds.....	90 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent. ....	38s
Long Annuity .....	8 5-16	Ditto Passive.....	4

## THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 9.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 3rd day of Aug., 1860.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued .....	30,190,710

## £30,190,710

£30,190,710

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital 14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) .....
Res. ....	3,191,367
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) .....	14,285,583
Other Deposits .....	10,139,611
Seven-day and other Bills .....	8,476,615
	Gold and Silver Coin 631,666
	£34,033,375

Dated the 8th day of Aug., 1860.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Salem Independent Chapel, Wigan, Lancashire.

## BANKRUPT.

WARD, RICHARD GROVES, otherwise Richard Ward, Brown-street, Drury-lane, coach-cutter, August 19, September 20: solicitor, Mr. Ward, Kegge-street, Russell-square.

DORFORD, THOMAS WILLIAM, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, wine merchant, August 16, October 4: solicitor, Mr. Innes, Biller-street.

BENNETT, FREDERICK, Clapham-ridge, Clapham, soda water manufacturer, August 17, September 30: solicitor, Mr. Innes, Biller-street.

HYRNS, EDWIN, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, pincers manufacturer, August 22, September 30: solicitor, Mr. Cox, Pinner's-hall, Old Broad-street.

KNELL, HENRY CHARLES, Belvidere-road, Lambeth, timber merchant, August 20, September 21: solicitor, Mr. Stebbing, Basinghall-street.

CLARK, THOMAS, Newport, Monmouthshire, grocer, August 23, September 25: solicitor, Mr. Perkins, Bristol.

PARNAUL, SAMUEL, East Loar, Cornwall, grocer, August 20, September 18: solicitors, Mr. Hobbs, Bristol; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

HICHLIFFE, GEORGE WILLIS, Sheffield, manufacturer, Aug. 24, September 21: solicitors, Mr. Saxelby, Hull; and Messrs. Horsfall and Harrison, Leeds.

BRIDGTON, WILLIAM, Bootle, Lancashire, manufacturing chemist, August 16, September 20: solicitor, Mr. Holden, Liverpool.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FORMAN, J., Lochie, Forfarshire, commission agent, August 12, September 2.

WOODHEAD, E., Edinburgh, surgeon, August 12, September 2.

M'PHERSON, A., Dundee, draper, August 15, September 10.

RODGERS, D., Edinburgh, warehouseman, August 15, September 4.

## DIVIDENDS.

R. Mitchell, Lime-street, merchant, fifth div. of 1d.; on Tuesday, August 13, or any Tuesday after November 1, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—H. W. Hewes, Colchester, baker, first div. of 1s. 6d.; on Tuesday, August 13, or any Tuesday after November 1, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. Baker, Cheltenham and Gloucester, boot manufacturer, first div. of 5s.; on Tuesday, August 13, or any Tuesday after November 1, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—W. Child, Chertsey, Surrey, grocer, div. of 10d.; on Tuesday, August 13, or any Tuesday after November 1, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. Harbridge, Islip, Oxfordshire, miller, first div. of 3s.; on Tuesday, August 13, or any Tuesday after November 1, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. Patching, Henfield, brewer, first of 6d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—E. Dixon, Gravesend, oilman, first div. of 6s. 4d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—W. Chittenden, Tarlington-place and Church-street, Paddington, draper, first div. of 6s. 8d.; any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—J. Ellis, Cremorne-house, Chelsea, licensed victualler, first div. of 10d.; on Wednesday next, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—F. Whitmore, late of Lambeth, brewer, third div. of 10d.; on Wednesday next, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—H. V. Stroud, Spittlehouse, Dorsetshire, miller, further div. of 4d.; any Tuesday or Friday after August 16, at Mr. Hernaman's, Exeter—W. E. Gundry, Bridport, banker, first div. of 20s. (on separate estate); any Tuesday or Friday after August 16, at Mr. Hernaman's, Exeter—J. T. Phipps, Darlington, draper, div. of 6d., to those creditors who have received the div. of 1s. 6d. previously declared, and a div. of 2s. on new proofs; on Saturday, August 10, or any subsequent Saturday, at Mr. Wakely's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—B. H. Broadbent, Rochdale, flannel manufacturer, second div. of 1d.; on Tuesday, August 13, and every subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—J. Worsley, Preston, Lancashire, cotton spinner, first div. of 5s. 10s. 15s. 16d.; on Tuesday, August 13, and every subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—J. Newton, Ashton-under-Lyne, inn-keeper, first div. of 4s. 8d.; on Tuesday, August 13, and every subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—D. H. Beresford, Stockport, linendraper, first div. of 2s. 10d.; any Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—J. Smith and W. Darbyshire, Manchester and Egerton-within-Turton, dyers, first div. of 2s. 9d., and div. of 20s. on separate estate of W. Darbyshire; any Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester.

## Tuesday, August 13.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:

Derby-road Chapel, Nottingham.

Dole Chapel, Nantmel, Radnorshire.

## BANKRUPTS.

STEELE, JONATHAN, Deptford, tar manufacturer, August 22, October 3; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.

ADAMS, SAMUEL and WILLIAM BRIDGES, and RALSTON, GERARD, Bow, engineers, September 5, October 10; solicitors, Messrs. Crowder and Maynard, Coleman-street.

STEPHENS, EDWARD, Richmond, Surrey, builder, August 22, October 3; solicitor, Mr. Kaye, Symonds Inn, Chancery-lane.

HIBBLE, JAMES, Bishopsgate-street Without, oil and colourman, August 22, September 30; solicitors, Messrs. T. J. and E. S. Clarke, Bishopsgate-churchyard.

GROUND, EDWARD, Wisbech and Parsons-Drove, draper, August 23, September 27; solicitors, Messrs. Mardon and Prichard, Christchurch-chambers, Newgate-street.

WHITWELL, JOHN, Mark-lane, corn factor, August 24, September 27; solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Wheatley, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Miller and Son, Norwich.

FORD, HENRY EDWARD, and REEDER, WILLIAM, Leadenhall-street, ship agents, August 20, September 23; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Pilews, Old Jewry-chambers.

ROBINSON, JOHN, and MOORE, EDWARD, Wakefield, spinners, August 29, September 23; solicitors, Messrs. Westmorland and Taylor, Wakefield.

DE WOLF, WILLIAM HENRY, Liverpool, merchant, August 22, September 16; solicitor, Mr. Holden, Liverpool.

M'INTYRE, DANIEL, Manchester, manufacturing chemist, August 23, September 16; solicitors, Messrs. Rowley and Taylor, Manchester.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MILLS, R., Perth, baker, August 15, September 9.

MUIR, J., Edinburgh, banker, August 21, September 18.

MAITLAND, T., Troon, merchant, August 19, September 9.

## DIVIDENDS.

W. Varnam, Ibstock, Leicestershire, draper, first div. of 7s. 6d.; at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham, any Thursday—W. Maddox, Liverpool, tailor, first div. of 1s. 10d.; at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool, August 15, or any subsequent Thursday—W. Brooke and J. Wilson, Liverpool, merchants, second div. of 9d. and first div. of 1s. 6d. (on new proof); at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool, August 15, or any subsequent Thursday—G. Lister, jun., Kingston-upon-Hull, ale merchant, first and final div. of 6d.; at Mr. Carrick's, Hull, August 16, or any subsequent Friday—E. Wray, Kingston-upon-Hull, draper, first div. of 4s.; at Mr. Carrick's, Hull, August 16, or any subsequent Friday—J. Fletcher, Manchester, auctioneer, first div. of 4s. 16d.; at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester, any Tuesday.

## MARKETS.

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug. 12.

From our own grazing districts, especially from Lincolnshire and Leicestershire, the arrivals of Beasts fresh up to day were considerably in excess of those reported on Monday last; but at least a moiety of them were beneath the middle quality. The attendance of buyers was good, and the prime Scots, Devons, Herefords, &c., moved off steadily at about stationary prices—the extreme value of the first-named breed being 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. per 8lbs.; otherwise the Beef trade was in a sluggish state, and in some instances the quotations had a downward tendency. The numbers of Sheep were again on the increase, and for the most part, of full average quality. The primeest old Downs were disposed of, at last Monday's currencies, viz., 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8lbs., being a decline in those of Friday last of 2d. per 8lbs.; but all other breeds met a slow inquiry, at unaltered figures. We were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with Lambs, for which the demand ruled steady, at late rates. Prime small Calves sold to a fair extent, but inferior qualities of Veal commanded very little attention. Pigs were in moderate supply, and heavy inquiry. In prices we have no change to notice.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef..... 2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d. | Veal..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.  
Mutton..... 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d. | Pork..... 3s. 2d. to 4s. 0d.  
Lambs..... 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.  
Friday..... 800 ..... 12,500 ..... 333 ..... 340  
Monday..... 4,129 ..... 31,920 ..... 288 ..... 205

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Aug. 12.  
Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. Inf. Mutton 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.  
Middling do 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. Mid. ditto 3s. 0d. to 3s. 6d.  
Prime large 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d. Prime ditto 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.  
Prime small 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. Veal..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.  
Large Pork 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d. Small Pork. 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.  
Lambs..... 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

## MARK LANE, MONDAY, Aug. 12.

The weather for the last few days has been wet and unsettled, in consequence of which, higher prices were demanded for Wheat this morning, and for the best qualities of both English and foreign, 1s. more was in some instances obtained, but the buyers acted with great caution, and the trade in general was dull. A few samples of new Essex Wheat were exhibited this morning, the quality thin, damp, and inferior, but the quantity not sufficient to form any certain opinion of the new crop. It is however generally admitted that there will be a very great variety in the quality this year. Good Flour sold pretty readily at last week's prices. Barley and Beans met a steady demand. Fine Malt rather more doing. Fine new white Peas sold at 2s. to 2s. 6d., and grey at 2s. to 3s. The arrivals of Oats are again chiefly from the Russian ports; the prices of good qualities held much as before, but inferior sorts met a very slow sale. Fine new Rape and Carrawayseeds fully as dear. Linseed Cakes were more inquired after. The current prices as under.

## BRITISH.

Wheat—  
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new) 3s. to 4s.  
Kent, Red (old) 3s. to 4s.  
Ditto White..... 40 .. 50

Linc., Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red .. 35 .. 40

Northumb. and Scotch, White.. 35 .. 40

Scotch, White.. 35 .. 40

Devon, and Somer-set, Red .. — .. —

Ditto White..... — .. —

Rye..... 21 .. 23

Barley..... 21 .. 23

Scotch..... 19 .. 22

Angus..... — .. —

Malt, Ordinary .. — .. —

Pale..... 46 .. 49

Peas, Grey..... 24 .. 27

Maple..... 25 .. 27

White..... 24 .. 26

Boilers..... 26 .. 28

Beans, Large..... 23 .. 25

Ticks..... 24 .. 26

Harrow..... 24 .. 26

Pigeon..... 28 .. 30

Oats—  
Line & York. feed 14 .. 15

Do. Poland & Pot. 16 .. 18

Berwick & Scotch. 16 .. 18

Scotch feed..... 15 .. 16

Irish feed and black 12 .. 15

Ditto Potato .. 18 .. 17

Linseed, sowing .. 50 .. 52

£24 to £26 per last

Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..

per 1,000

Flour, per sack of 280 lbs.

Ship..... 28 .. 30

Town..... 37 .. 39

DUTIES.

Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Maize, 1s. per qr.

Flour, 4d. per cwt.

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 3.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat..... 43s. 7d.

Barley..... 22 4

Oats..... 18 1

Rye..... 23 2

Beans..... 27 8

Peas..... 27 8

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

There was a fair amount of business transacted in Irish Butter, on board and landed, last week, at no material change in prices. There was also more inclination to purchase for forward shipment, and less disposition to sell. Foreign sold steadily, and prices further advanced 2s. to 4s. per cwt. For Bacon the demand was active, prices of Irish and Hambo' 2s. to 4s. per cwt. dearer. American steady. Middles of all kinds were more in request. So was Lard. Hams dull.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, August 12.—We experience a pretty good demand for the best Dorset Butter, and really fine dairies may be quoted 2s. per cwt. dearer. Stale and middling things are, however, without any movement. Dorset, fine weekly, 7s. to 8s. per cwt.; do, middling and stale, 6s. to 6s.; Devon, 6s. to 7s.; Fresh, 8s. to 11s. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 12.—Our market wears a dull appearance, and the few sales effected are rather in favour of the buyer. Accounts from the plantations speak favourably of the growing crop, and with fine weather the estimated duty of £200,000 is probably not overset. The following are the current quotations:—

Sussex Pockets..... 95s. to 110s.

Wye of Kent..... 115s. to 130s.

Mid and East Kent..... 132s. to 240s.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Aug. 12.—The imports of Wool into London last week were smaller; including 180 bales from Germany, 166 from Calcutta, and 1,101 from Port Phillip. The market is firm.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Scotch.—There is little, if any, laid Highland of the new clip come to hand. For that little they are asking high rates, to meet the rates paid at the fairs; but, so far, there is nothing doing. White Highland is more inquired for. In Cheviots or cross there is nothing doing.

Foreign.—There is a good feeling in the market, and our late arrivals meet with a ready sale, at full prices.

Imports for the week..... 1,523 bales.

Previously this year..... 34,978 bales.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The Seed market was dull for most articles. Canary could only be placed in retail at the late decline, and Rapeseed was likewise difficult of disposal, at the recently reduced rates. New winter Tares appeared, for which 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per bushel was paid.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Lined Highland Wool, per 24lbs. .... 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.

White Highland do..... 11s. 0d. to 12s. 0d.

Lined Crossed do, unwashed..... 9s. 6d. to 11s. 0d.

Do., do., washed..... 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.

Lined Cheviot do, unwashed..... 11s. 0d. to 14s. 6d.

Do., do., washed..... 15s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.

White Cheviot do, do..... 22s. 0d. to 27s. 0d.

Import for the week..... 361 bags.

Previously this year..... 2,

DELIVERED CARRIAGE-FREE TO ALL PARTS OF ENGLAND.

TEAS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.  
TEA WAREHOUSE, 2, BUCKLERSBURY, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT was commenced in the year 1830. Its successful progress during Twenty Years has gratified our anticipations. The patronage of the public has elevated its position to one of the largest in the Trade.

Our main object has been, and still is, to supply the public on TRADE TERMS. Great and assuming as such an undertaking appears to be, it is obvious that to do Business on a Wholesale Scale, it is necessary to have wholesale appliances. In conformity with these ideas, our locality was chosen in a bye thoroughfare, where space and accommodation are sufficient to carry on trade to any extent, but without those merciless and enormous expenses inseparably attached to retail shops in prominent situations, whereby an extravagant profit is rendered necessary. Hence it will be seen that we are in a position to supply the public on the best and most economical terms, in fact, to supply at first hand, by which all intermediate profits are saved.

The immense variety of TEAS now imported into this country demands the most scrutinizing caution. In this we have considerable advantages; as from the extent of our trade we are enabled to employ a qualified and experienced person, whose sole duty is that of carefully selecting, tasting, and appropriating Teas for consumption.

The following are our present quotations:—

## BLACK TEAS.

	s. d.
Common Tea	2 8
(The duty on all being 2s. 2d., renders comment on the quality of this Tea unnecessary.)	
Sound Congon Tea	3 0
(A good useful Tea for economical and large consumers.)	
Strong Congon Tea	3 4
(A Tea very much approved of.)	
Fine Souchong Tea	8
(Pekoe flavoured. Strongly recommended.)	
Fine Pekoe Souchong	4 0
(This Tea is more in repute than any other; it is a very superior Tea.)	
Finest Pekoe Souchong	4 4
(This is a high-class Tea.)	
Finest Lapsang Souchong	5 0
(This is a rare Tea, very scarce, of an extraordinary flavour.)	

## GREEN TEA.

	s. d.
Common Green	3 0
Young Hyson	3 4
(This will mix with the 3s. Black.)	
Fine Young Hyson	3 8
(We recommend this with the 3s. 4d. black)	
Superior Young Hyson	4 0
Fine Hyson	4 0
Gunpowder Tea	4 4
The Finest Young Hyson	5 0
(This is fit for any use.)	
Fine Shot Gunpowder	6 0
The Finest Gunpowder Imported	7 0

## COFFEES.

The Coffee market is very uncertain, prices hanging daily. We quote the present prices:—

	s. d.
Pine Ceylon Coffee	1 0
Fine Plantation (recommended)	1 2
Finest Java Coffee (superior Coffee)	1 4
Finest Cuba Coffee (strongly recommended)	1 6
Fine Mocha Coffee	1 8

Our Coffee is roasted by the latest improved patent machinery.

Much discussion having recently taken place in Parliament relative to CHICORY, we are induced to keep the best imported on sale, at 8d. per lb., for those who prefer its admixture.

Having briefly alluded to the principle on which we conduct our business, we respectfully solicit the attention of Hotel-keepers, Schools, and all large Establishments, who will derive considerable advantages from these arrangements.

Note.—Teas are delivered CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of England, when the quantity ordered exceeds six pounds; but the carriage of Coffee is not paid, unless accompanied by Tea.

Returning our best thanks for past favour, we refer to our system of business as a satisfactory inducement for your further patronage and recommendation.

MANSELL, HORNE, AND CO.

2, BUCKLERSBURY, CHEAPSIDE.

Agents are appointed in every Town and Village in England. Respectable parties must give references.

## THE PROPRIETORS OF THE TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 388, OXFORD-STREET,

(Nearly opposite Newman-street), London,

IN respectfully soliciting the patronage of Families resident in the Metropolis and its vicinity, and the Public generally, beg to state that they were mainly induced to open the above SPACIOUS ESTABLISHMENT owing to the prevalent complaint of the PRICES OF TEA and COFFEE.

Upwards of twenty years' practical experience in the largest wholesale houses in London and the outports have afforded them an opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the TEA PLANT—that knowledge, combined with strict personal attention to the various importations of this important article of domestic use, will be brought into operation in all their purchases. Being fully aware that mere price, unless accompanied by quality, is a delusion, and no fair criterion by which the public can test the merits of quality, they therefore deem it necessary to state, that none but TEAS OF A HIGH CHARACTER will be vended by them, but at such prices (for cash) as, on comparison, they feel confidently assured, will secure them a large portion of the patronage of Families, Hotel Keepers, and the Public generally, and which it will ever be their study to merit by a strict attention to all orders with which they may be favoured.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Congou	3 8	4 0	4 4	per lb.
Souchong	4 8	5 0	5 4	"
Hyson	4 4	4 8	6 0	"
Gunpowder	5 0	6 0	7 0	"

## RAW AND REFINED SUGARS.

N.B.—In London orders will be delivered Carriage Free. Country orders will also be delivered Carriage Free, when amounting to £3 or upwards, on receipt of Cash, or Post-office Order, payable to

WILLIAMS and CO.,

The TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 388, OXFORD-STREET (nearly opposite Newman-street). LONDON.

## INDISPENSABLES.

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## A FEW OF THE NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED IN ITS FAVOUR.

Buckingham Palace, March 23.

Dear Sir,—After giving your Baking Powder a fair trial, I beg to inform you that I find it a most excellent and useful invention, and I should say especially so in those parts of the country where yeast is difficult to obtain, and particularly on board ship, &amp;c. &amp;c. In your Directions for Use, I should advise, &amp;c. &amp;c. (See Directions on Packets.)

Remaining very sincerely yours,

C. DOLL, Private Baker to her Majesty.

From W. GLASS, Esq., Analytical Chemist to Sir W. BURNETT, M.D., F.R.S., &amp;c., Director-General of the Medical Department of her Majesty's Navy.

Dated April 19, 1849.

Sir,—For your satisfaction I have analyzed it (Bowwick's German Baking Powder), and find its composition to be, &amp;c. &amp;c. These ingredients are of the purest quality, and well dried. The proportions have been carefully adjusted and mixed. The mixture forms a beautiful farinaceous powder, well qualified for raising bread, it is very portable, and as easily kept dry as Arrowroot or Starch, which it resembles in appearance. In my opinion its presence in bread will be decidedly beneficial, &amp;c. &amp;c.

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The Proprietors having had numerous complaints of very inferior articles, with Wrappers and Directions copied from their own, being palmed upon the Public as

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Have found it necessary, to prevent such imposition, to have their signature.

BOWWICK AND PRIESTLEY,

On each Wrapper,

Persons will therefore be careful in observing this particular, as all Baking Powders without this Signature are Spurious Imitations, and have never been used in the Queen's Household, or received the sanction of the Admiralty.

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For making Delicious Custards in one minute, without Eggs or Cream. In 2d. packets.

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## A FEW CASES.

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.

Dromana, Capoquin, County Waterford.

February 15, 1849.

"Gentlemen,—I have derived much benefit from the use of the 'Revalenta Food.' It is only due to the public and to yourselves to state, that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.

"I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"STUART DE DECIES."

"4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, Oct. 2, 1848.

"Twenty-seven years' dyspepsia, from which I had suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by your excellent Revalenta Arabica Food in six weeks' time, &c. &c.

"PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain Royal Navy."

"Louisa-terrace, Exmouth, Aug. 17, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I will thank you to send me, on receipt of this, two ten-pound canisters of your Revalenta Arabica Food. I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully,

"THOMAS KING, Major-General."

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.

"Aghadow Glebe, Skibbereen, County Cork,

"August 22, 1849.

"Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too favourably of the Revalenta Arabica.

"ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross."

"King's College, Cambridge, October 15, 1849.

"I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints, except a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and even quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered for years, and which my medical attendant had declared incurable at my time of life. About sixty years ago I had a fall from my horse; hemiplegia was the consequence; my left arm and leg were paralyzed, also my left eyelid, and the eye was displaced. From 1789 these dilapidations have resisted all remedies, until now, at the age of 85, by two years' use of your delicious Breakfast Food, my left arm and leg have been rendered as useful to me as the right, and the left eyelid restored to health—the eye so much so, that it requires no spectacles, &c. I deem this extraordinary cure of much importance to sufferers at large, and consider it my duty to place the above details at your disposal in any way you think will promote the welfare of others. Faithfully,

"WILLIAM HUNT, Barrister-at-law."

"Winslow, Bucks, January 23, 1848.

"I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others functional disorders.

"Rev. CHARLES KER."

"Royal Hotel, St. Heliers, Jersey, Nov. 5, 1849.

"My dear Sir,—It is not to be told all the benefit your food has been to me; and my little son cries for a saucer of it every morning—he never wanted a doctor since it came into the house. I consider you a blessing to society at large.

"Most faithfully yours,

"WALTER KEATING."

"21, Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, London,

"November 22, 1849.

"Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant."

"50, Holborn, London, Dec. 22, 1847.

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PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H. his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated, that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanized he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanized. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the "Exeter Flying Post," will prove the result:—

OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A letter to the editor of the "Flying Post," by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus:—

"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through, but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day without the least assistance. Well might you ask—"Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?" After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state, that I had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial, for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so."—GEORGE E. BIGNELL.

"New London Inn, Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge.

"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

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